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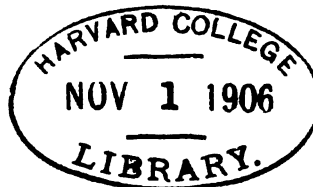
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②

Materials for the History

OF THE

Church of Lancaster.

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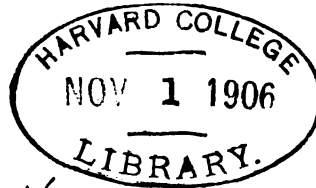
WILLIAM OLIVER ROPER, F.S.A.

VOLUME III.

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P R E F A C E .

I AM indebted to the present Vicar of Lancaster, the Venerable Archdeacon BONSEY, and to his predecessor, the Rev. JOHN ALLEN, D.D., for permission to take extracts from the Registers.

I am also indebted to Mr. HUBERT J. AUSTIN for various details connected with the Church, and to the Verger, Mr. HENRY DAVIES, for copying many of the inscriptions in the Church and churchyard; and also to Mr. ROUNDELL P. SANDERSON for the full general index to the four volumes of this work, which he has compiled.

W. O. ROPER, F.S.A.

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MATERIALS FOR THE

History of the Church of Lancaster.

CHAPTER IV.

ONE of the earliest relics of antiquity connected with the Church of Lancaster is (as we have seen)¹ the Cross now preserved in the British Museum and attributed to the seventh century. It bears an inscription in Anglian Runes interpreted to mean :—

Pray for Cunibalth Cuthbœrehrehting (Cuthbert's son).

In the west wall of the north aisle of the nave of the church there still remains a piece of gray sandstone streaked with red, measuring about fourteen inches in length by four inches in width, the carving on the exposed side of which is represented thus²:—



¹ *Lancaster Church* (Chetham Society, vol. xxvi.), p. 5. All references to the first two volumes of *Materials for the History of the Church of Lancaster*, will be given as *L. C.*, with the page referred to.

² *Pre-Norman Cross Fragments at Lancaster* by W. G. Collingwood,
B

Mr. Collingwood remarks "that in its beautifully flowing lines and delicately undulating surface, it recalls the Heversham shaft. None but a real artist, trained in a good school, such as that which produced the Hexham sculptures, could have carved works of this kind, which even in extreme decay shew an almost classical grace and breadth."¹

In the year 1903 the north wall of the north aisle of the nave was taken down to permit of the erection of a Memorial Chapel on the north side of the church. In this wall were found ten fragments, the carving on which ranged from Anglian work of an earlier type than the Anglian cross-head in the British Museum to late sculpture of the Danish period in the tenth and eleventh centuries.²

In this north wall there had long been visible a piece of gray sandstone streaked with red, some one foot two inches by four and a half inches, carved with a zig-zag scroll with a leaf and a bunch of berries. The demolition of the wall revealed another piece seven inches by four and a half inches. The illustration—in which the two fragments are shaded—shews the original appearance of the whole.³ On the front under the head and at the top of the shaft is an inscription:—

† O R A T E
P . A N I M
A . H A R D

Orate p(ro) anima Hard . . . Pray for the soul of Hard . . .

Reliquary, New Series, vol. viii., p. 273. To Mr. Collingwood, and to Mr. Romilly Allen, the editor of the *Reliquary* (in the pages of which Journal, Mr. Collingwood's articles on the Lancaster Crosses appeared), and to Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., the publishers of *The Reliquary*, the writer is indebted for permission to reproduce illustrations of these crosses.

¹ *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 274.

² *Ibid*, vol. viii., p. 273.

³ *Ibid*, vol. ix., p. 258. In the illustration the pattern on the shaft is that at the back of the cross; the pattern of the head is that of the front, the stone being defaced at the top on the other side.



Another fragment some two feet by eight and a half inches by six and a half inches, shews a cross of the same age and character with different details.¹

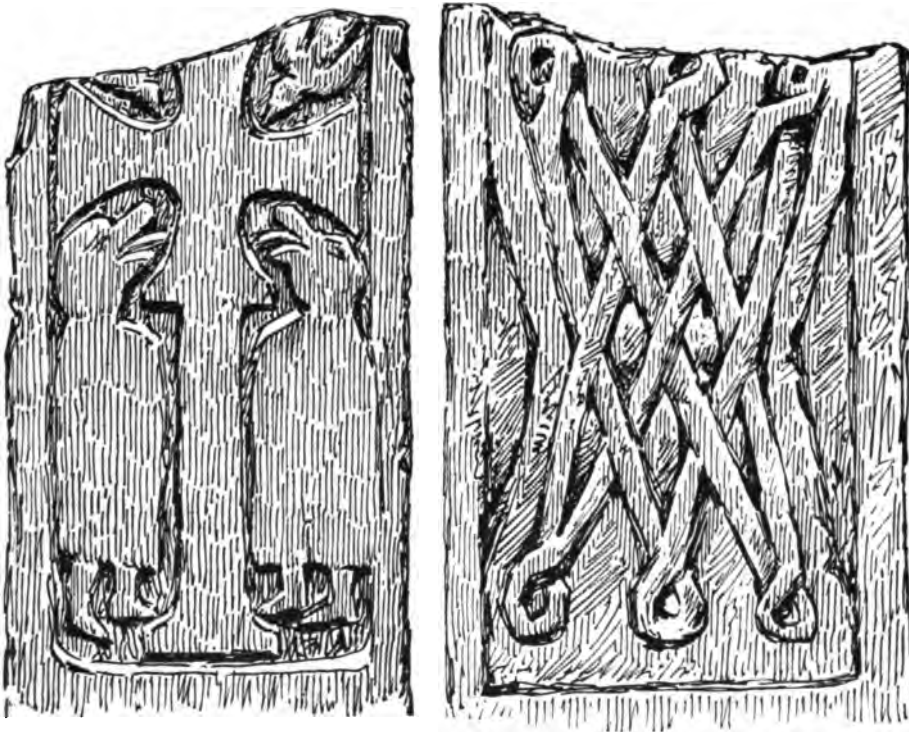
The third illustration shews both sides of two fragments which fit together, and form the upper part of an Anglian cross



¹ *Reliquary*, vol. ix., p. 259.

of different character.¹ These two fragments together measure two feet ten inches in length, eleven inches in breadth, tapering to nine and a half inches, and seven inches in thickness, tapering to five inches.

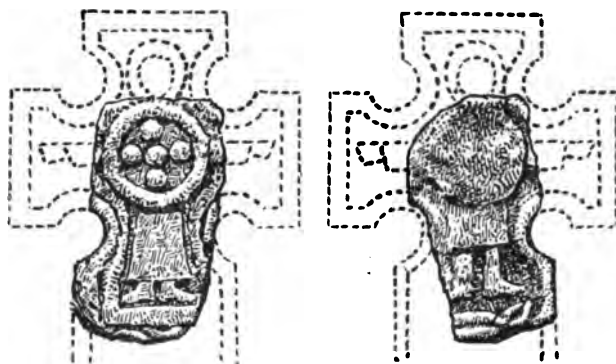
The fourth illustration shews the lowest part of the shaft of another cross, the fragment measuring two feet six inches long by one foot tapering to eleven inches, and eleven inches tapering to ten and a half inches. One side is blank, two sides bear the "Cats' cradle," and the fourth side bears a "Cross of Anglian



¹ *Ibid*, p. 260.

human feet, long shapeless cloaks and beasts' heads putting their tongues out."¹

The fifth illustration shews a fragment one foot two inches by eight inches by five and a half inches, carved to represent a draped crucifix with a circle on the breast. On one side there



are five pellets on this circle, on the other are the pincers, one of the usual implements of the Passion.²

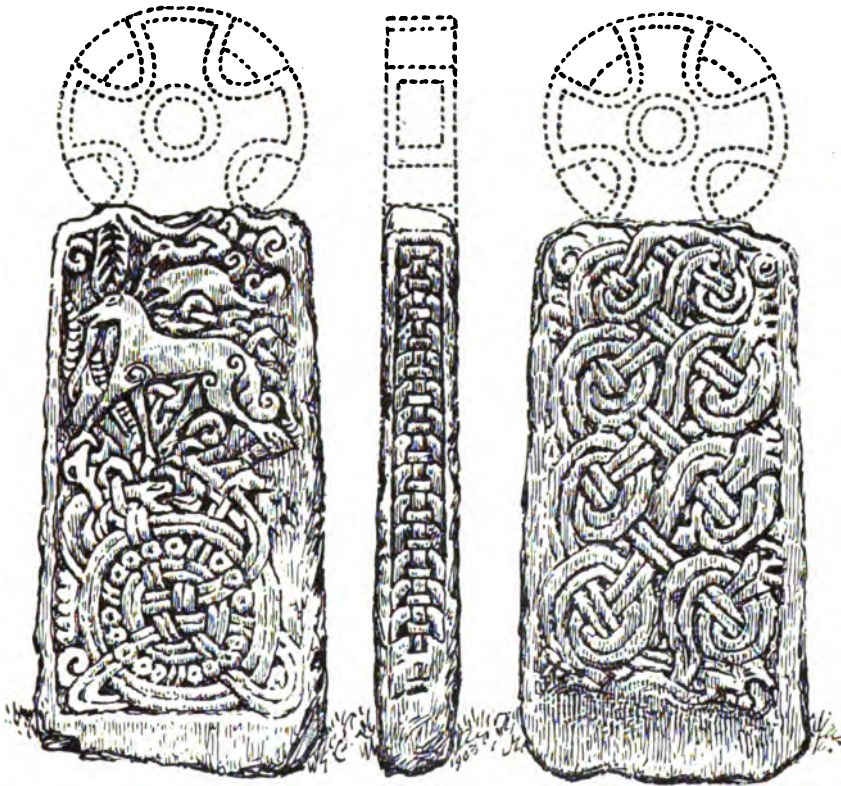
The sixth illustration shews a cross of an entirely different type—of Scandinavian character and later in date. It measures three feet in height, one foot seven inches tapering to one foot four inches in breadth, and only five to five and a half inches thick. It bears on the one side a figure of a hart with a hound above it,—the symbol of Christ pursued by the enemy of souls.³ Below is a great wheel plait with writhing snakes and conventional spirals at the joints.

Another fragment is part of a shaft of ruder carving with cable moulding at the corners. The four sides are rudely carved with what Mr. Collingwood suggests are representations of Adam and Eve beneath the tree of knowledge, the serpent climbing round the tree, followed on the third side by the

¹ *Reliquary*, vol. ix., p. 261.

² *Ibid*, p. 262.

³ *Ibid*, p. 263.



Crucifixion, and lastly the dragon at the foot of the Cross, possibly to represent that it is overcome by the triumph of the Atonement.¹

With these stones and the cross in the British Museum, begin and end the evidence of the existence of a church at Lancaster in pre-Norman times. The next chapter of the church's history carries us to Normandy itself.

To the traveller from Paris to the west as he crosses the rolling plains of the Department of Orne, the great twin towers

¹ *Ibid*, p. 265.

of the cathedral of Notre Dame de Séez are visible from afar. Round the cathedral are gathered the roofs of the old world town of Séez, a town away from the main thoroughfares of commerce and chiefly occupied by educational establishments. South-east of the cathedral stand the vast buildings of the Great Seminary, which occupies the site of the ancient abbey of Saint Martin, one of the fifteen monasteries founded by Saint Evroult in the seventh century.

The Abbey of St. Martin was restored about 1085 by Roger de Montgomery, who is described as "literally foremost among the conquerors of England,"¹ and who was a cousin of the Conqueror himself. Roger de Montgomery had five sons.

The two elder sons, Robert of Bellême and Hugh, were designated as their father's heirs in Normandy and England. Roger, the third son, was known as "the Poitevin" from his marriage with Almodis, sister and heiress of Boso III., Count of La Marche in Poitou. To Roger, the Conqueror gave vast estates in Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and in the lower valleys of the Lune and the Kent. The boundaries of the northern fief of Roger the Poitevin practically coincided with those of the present county of Lancaster, and at Lancaster he fixed the seat of his power and built his castle.²

By charter of 1094, Roger the Poitevin bestowed upon the Abbey of Séez the Church of St. Mary of Lancaster, with a portion of the land of that town between the old wall and the orchard of Godfrey and the Priest gate, the two Manor Houses of Aldcliffe and Newton with whatever pertained to them, and the wood as far as the Freybrook or Frithbrook, with the dignity and customs which he himself had in Lancaster, and Amfred de Montgomery and whatever the latter held under him.³ The grant also included the Church of Heysham, with a

¹ *Norman Conquest*, II, 194.

² *Beginnings of Lancashire*, by James Tait, p. 158.

³ Farrer's *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, p. 292.

third part of all the land of that town, the Church of Cotgrave, the Church of Crophill, the Church of Wakerley in Northampton, the Church of Croston, a moiety of the Church of Eccleston, the Church of Childwall, the Church of Preston with the tithes of the demesne and of the fishery and two oxgangs of land and the tithes of the whole parish of Preston, the Church of Kirkham, the Church of Melling, and the Church of Bolton-le-sands with the tithe of the demesne, half a carucate of land and all other tithes there. Further, the grant included the town of Poulton-le-Fylde, with its Church with a carucate of land and all other appurtenances, the tithe of venison, and of pannage, and the tithe of his fishery at Lancaster, and the third draught of the net in the pool of St. Mary; tithes of foals, calves, lambs, goats, pigs, and of corn, cheese and butter at Estonbury,¹ Salford, West Derby, Hale, Everton, Walton-on-the-Hill, Crosby, Ravensmeols, Croston, Preston, Ribby, Singleton, Presall, Middleton, Overton, Skerton, Bare, Stapleton-terne and Slyne. All these were given by the Count to the honor of God and for the sustenance of the monks who celebrate Divine service in the monastery at Lancaster—free from any secular service to him or his successors. He also stated his willingness to confirm any grants made by any of his tenants, who desired to receive the prayers of that monastery even to the half of their fees. And Godfrey the sheriff hearing these things gave the tithes of Bispham and whatsoever he had in Lancaster, namely houses and orchard, and Ralph gave three of his Suffolk villeins.

In 1133 the Abbot of Séez obtained from the Pope a confirmation of the various grants to the abbey made by the Poitevin and his brother,² and ten years later a further confirmation was obtained from the same Pope.³

But for nearly three hundred years from the foundation of the priory its history consists of a more or less monotonous

¹ ? Ashton-under-Lyne, Farrer, p. 294.

² *L. C.*, p. 109.

³ *I. C.*, p. 107.

record of acquisitions of property and disputes concerning that property, only the more important of which need be referred to here.

The difficulty arising out of Roger the Poitevin's simultaneous gift of the Church of Kirkham and the tithes of Walton-on-the-Hill to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and the Priory of Lancaster was referred to the arbitrament of the Bishop of St. David. The Prior of Lancaster was unable to contest the numerous charters produced by the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and delivered over to them the Church of Kirkham and the tithes of Walton, the abbey in return giving one teamland in Bispham and the tithes of Laton and Warbreck. The Prior further undertook to obtain the sanction of the Abbot of Sées to this arrangement.¹

On the 27th July, 1149, Ranulf, Earl of Chester, confirmed the liberties granted by Roger the Poitevin more than half a century before.²

Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfrid, in consideration of the grant which the Abbot and Convent of Sées made to him of forming and raising the causeway of his pond upon their land at Aldcliffe, bound himself to pay to the Prior and monks of Lancaster one pound of pepper at the feast of St. Michael

¹ *Pipe Rolls*, p. 276, 283; and see Tait's *Beginnings of Lancashire*, p. 167.

² John Prior of Hexham, records in his Chronicle that in 1149, "Henry, son of Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, and the Empress Adela came at Whitsuntide to Carlisle. King David received him with great respect, and with a splendid preparation of wealthy munificence. He also endued him with the belt of knighthood in the presence of his son Henry, and Ranulf, Earl of Chester. Which Ranulph then abated his anger touching Carlisle, which he had demanded to be restored to him as his patrimony, and he did homage to King David, for speech was exchanged between them that for Carlisle Earl Ranulf should have the Honour of Lancaster, and his son should have to wife one of the daughters of Henry, son of the King of Scots. And so King David and young Henry, Duke of Normandy, and Ranulf, Earl of Chester, were agreed together to unite their forces and advance against King Stephen. So King David with his powers proceeded to Lancaster, and Henry with him, for there Earl Ranulf had

annually for all time, and also granted to them the tithes of his mills erected upon the said pond, and the tithes of fishes of that pond.¹

William de Lancaster—probably the son of Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfrid—after reciting that the Prior of Lancaster and the monks of that place had granted to him that he might have his chapel in his manor of Ashton near Lancaster, free except in all the tithes, oblations, and offerings of the parishioners of Lancaster, and of other strangers hearing Divine service in the said chapel due to the mother church of Lancaster, so that his priest of the chapel shall at the commencement of his ministry swear that he will keep intact the rights of the mother church of Lancaster—granted to the priory an annual rent of twelve pence to be received from his mill of Stodday near Lancaster.²

Between 1189 and 1193 John, Count of Mortain, confirmed to the honour of God and to St. Mary of Lancaster for the sustenance of the monks who celebrate the service to God and St. Mary in that monastery the grant made in 1094,³ and in 1200 as King issued letters of protection to the priory.⁴ About the same time Hugh, Bishop of Coventry, confirmed to the Prior of Lancaster the tithes of the lordships of John, Count of Mortain, throughout the parishes between the Ribble and the Mersey,⁵ and also confirmed to the monks of St. Martin of Séez

promised to meet them with his gathered host. But he, performing not the things he had undertaken to do departed from their determination. Wherefore Duke Henry returned to his own country." Surtees Soc., vol. xliv., p. 159.

Mr. Farrer remarks that the Earl on his journey south from Carlisle "while resting at Lancaster, on July 27th exercised his prerogative of issuing the above charter of liberties within that part of the county which had passed to him by virtue of the Agreement at Carlisle." *Pipe Rolls*, p. 297; *L. C.*, p. 18; see also *Beginnings of Lancashire*, p. 171.

¹ *L. C.*, p. 37.

² *L. C.*, p. 39.

³ *L. C.*, p. 13; and *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 55.

⁴ *L. C.*, p. 16.

⁵ *L. C.*, p. 111; and *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 52.

the pension of six marks to be received annually in the Church of Croston.¹

Towards the close of the twelfth century Honorius, Archdeacon of Richmond, confirmed to the priory the Church of St. Mary of Lancaster with all its property, and especially the moiety of the Church of Poulton, the moiety of the Church of Bispham, the Chapels of Stalmine, Gressingham, and Caton, and the tithes of the King's demesne in the Archdeaconry, and all possessions granted to them by Roger the Poitevin.²

About the same time Geoffrey, Bishop of Coventry, confirmed to the monks of Sées of the house of St. Mary of Lancaster, the Church of Croston, a moiety of the Church of Eccleston, the Church of Childwall, the tithes of the hunting of the groves and of pannage, fishery, colts, calves, lambs, goats, hogs, wheat, cheese, and butter at Steynesby, Salford, Derby, Hale, Everton, Walton, Crosby, Meols, and Croston.³

And the same bishop confirmed the pension of six marks in the Church of Croston.⁴

In the first year of his reign King John granted to all knights, and all free tenants who dwelt in his forest and to all thanes of the Honour of Lancaster, that they might assart and sell, and give their own underwoods and herbage at their will. He also granted them acquittance of the reguard of the forest with their dogs, and hunting of the hare and fox and all other beasts, except the stag and hind and boar of the wood and glade and goat throughout the whole of his forest outside his demesne inclosures.⁵

¹ L. C., p. 114. ² L. C., p. 118. ³ L. C., p. 115. ⁴ L. C., p. 116.

⁵ L. C., p. 513. Mr. Farrer remarks with reference to a similar charter granted by John when Count of Mortain :—

“ Within the metes of the forest houses built, enclosures made, underwoods or wastes improved or brought under the plough, timber trees cut down, underwood or evergreens lopped, hares and foxes killed, dogs kept even for herding or protection were all acts contrary to the laws of the forest, subjecting the

This charter was confirmed by Henry III. on the 21st day of March, 1228-9.¹

And Theobald Walter released to the Abbot and monks of Sées his right and claim to the advowson of the Church of Poulton with the Church of Bispham, but so that every parson presented to the same church by him should pay every year to the abbot and monks, and to the Prior of Lancaster, ten marks of silver; that is to say, five marks at Whitsuntide and five marks at the Feast of St. Martin.²

Again King John, when he came to the throne, issued a formal command that the Church of St. Mary of Lancaster, "which is our chapel," should be protected, and forbidding that the monks should be impleaded, except before the King or his Chief Justices.³

On the same day—the 26th day of March, 1200—John confirmed to the Prior and monks of St. Mary of Lancaster their churches and property, and especially their tithes.⁴

The Prior also gave to the crown two good palfreys in order that he might not be impleaded for any of his tenements, except before the King and his Chief Justice.⁵

Roger, son of William de Skerton, gave to the priory an acre and a half of land in Skerton.⁶

And about 1221 Robert, son of Roger de Skerton, confirmed to the priory three acres of land in Skerton, which Roger his

perpetrators to heavy fines or even imprisonment. When it is remembered that this was the state of the freeholders within the area extending from the Keer to the Cocker, and southward to the Ribble, and from the western coast to the boundary of Yorkshire, the lordships of Hornby and Chippingdale, including even the towns of Lancaster and Preston, it will be seen that they were in a sorry plight until this charter brought them immunity from pains and penalties." "The Lancashire Chartulary," annotated by W. Farrer, page 418. (See Farrer's *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*).

¹ *L. C.*, p. 514.

² *L. C.*, p. 504. Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Gilbert Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, appear amongst the witnesses.

³ *L. C.*, p. 16. ⁴ *L. C.*, p. 17. ⁵ *Pipe Rolls*, pp. 116-124. ⁶ *L. C.*, p. 266.

father gave to the Church of St. Mary of Lancaster and the monks there serving God and St. Mary, with his body.¹

About 1262 Quenild, son of Robert of Skerton, conveyed to Thomas of Capernwray three acres and a half of land and an acre of meadow in Skerton, the consideration being ten marks of silver.² The purchaser soon after conveyed the three and a half acres to the priory.³

Early in the thirteenth century a controversy concerning tithes between the Abbey and Convent of Sées and the Leper Brothers, whose house stood at the eastern entrance to the town of Lancaster, was settled by the abbey releasing for ever the tithes of five acres of land in Lancaster belonging to the Leper Brothers, and of their mill and all their beasts in lieu of a mark of silver to be paid by the Leper Brothers every year to the House of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster.⁴

In 1208-9 the Abbot of Sées proffered 200 marks and two palfreys for a composition with the King touching the presentation of a Prior to the priory of Lancaster on the following basis:—that upon a vacancy the Abbot should present two of his monks to the King, who would then admit one or the other of them. On the part of the Abbot it was agreed that no Prior was to be removed without the King's consent. The Abbot also proffered 30 marks for licence to cross the sea again to Normandy.⁵

Pope Innocent issued directions to the Priors of St. Mary, Holy Trinity, and St. Andrew of York to act as judges in a dispute which had arisen between the Abbot and Convent of Sées and Robert the priest, Richard the knight, and the leper hospital at Lancaster concerning certain possessions in Poulton which the Abbot and Convent demanded of Richard, son of Elias of Werkeley, and Matilda his wife. Eventually the matter was settled by an amicable composition, whereby Richard the

¹ *L. C.*, p. 264.

² *L. C.*, p. 267.

³ *L. C.*, p. 268.

⁴ *L. C.*, p. 306.

⁵ *Pipe Rolls*, p. 232.

knight and Robert the priest and Richard and Matilda released the land in Poulton to the Abbot and Convent and monks of Lancaster. But the Prior and monks granted the land to Richard of Werkeley for life, and after his death to his wife Matilda, for one year, at a rental payable to the Church of St. Mary of Lancaster of twelve pence at Whitsuntide and twelve pence at the feast of St. Martin.¹

Soon after a dispute which had arisen between the Abbot and Convent of Sées of the one part and Roger the priest of the other part concerning a burgage of land which Roger held in Lancaster, but which the Abbot and Convent claimed to have been given to Lancaster Church by the will of Linild Wytheland, was settled by a friendly composition, Roger acknowledging that the property did belong to the Church of Lancaster, and the Abbot and Convent granting to Roger the Chaplain an annual rent of one mark from the issues of the altarage of Overton during his life.²

With the thirteenth century, disputes which had arisen between the Priory of Lancaster and the neighbouring Abbey of Cockersand, were remitted by Pope Innocent the third to the arbitrament of the sub-Dean, the Prior, and the sub-Prior of Lincoln. By their Award given in 1216 the Abbot and Convent of Sées received two parts of the tithes of corn in the parish of Lancaster of Poulton and of Bispham, the third part remaining in the hands of the Abbot and Convent of Cockersand. And the Abbot of Cockersand, Hereward by name, bound himself to observe the composition under penalty of payment of twenty shillings.³

Forty years later there were again disputes between the Priory of Lancaster and the Abbey of Cockersand. The Prior alleged that the Abbot had admitted certain parishioners of the Abbot and Convent of Sées to the rights of sepulture in their monastery, and some who served the Abbot and Convent of

¹ *L. C.*, p. 381-387.

² *L. C.*, p. 310.

³ *L. C.*, p. 49-52. Additional charters 20512.

Cockersand to the ecclesiastical sacraments, and from them received oblations and personal tithes. The dispute having been referred to the Archdeacon of Richmond he ordained in 1256 that the Abbot and Convent of Cockersand should not admit parishioners of the Prior of Lancaster, without his licence, to sepulture or ecclesiastical sacraments. If any parishioners of the Prior should desire sepulture at the monastery of Cockersand, on the dues being paid to the church of which he was a parishioner, the Prior was not to withhold his licence for the burial.¹ Again in 1271 difficulties arose over tithes of certain land in the parish of Poulton, and an agreement was come to whereby the Abbot of Cockersand was to pay the annual sum of eighteen pence in the name of tithe to the Church of Poulton, and if they should desire to cultivate the said land the Church of Poulton was to receive tithe of sheaves in addition to the said sum of eighteen pence.²

Between 1217 and 1220 an exchange was effected whereby the Abbey of Sées released to Roger de Montbegon or Hornby the Church of Melling, and Roger de Montbegon granted to the Abbey of Sées the Church of Gressingham, which still looks across the River Lune to the Castle of Hornby.³ The agreement also provided that whoever should hold the Church of Melling should pay annually to the Church of St. Mary of Lancaster two shillings at Easter.⁴

In 1227 the Sheriff of Lancaster, after due inquisition, reported that the Priory of Lancaster was a cell of the monastery of Séez, and that the Abbot of Séez could at his will appoint and remove the Prior by the assent of the King, and that on the death of the Prior, the priory in the times of Henry II., Richard I., and John, was wont to be taken into their hands and kept until another Prior at the will of the Abbot of Séez was instituted.⁵ Henry III. confirmed the charter of King John on the 21st March, 1228-9.

¹ L. C., p. 53. Additional charters 19818. ² L. C., p. 59. ³ *Richmondshire*, vol. ii., p. 237; *Dugdale*, vol. vi., p. 998. ⁴ L. C., p. 21. ⁵ L. C., p. 151.

Five miles north-east of Lancaster stood the ancient Church of Caton, to which in 1230 the Archbishop of York decreed a cemetery which should be ordained by the Bishop of Man and the Isles (saving the right of the mother church of Lancaster and the neighbouring churches), on account of the dangers of the ways and the distance.

Shortly after, the priory obtained from Vivian of Heysham, and Roger Gernet and John Gernet, hereditary lay lords of the vill of Caton, a release of any claim to the right of patronage in the Chapel of Caton by reason of this cemetery.¹

By another deed Vivian Gernet of Heysham, granted to the priory his right to the advowson of the Chapel of Caton.²

By a third deed dated in 1256, Roger Gernet, son of Vivian Gernet of Heysham, for the welfare of his soul and of the soul of Wymark his wife, gave to the priory a third part of the mill of Caton for fulling cloth,³ and arrangements were made for a supply of water to the mill.⁴

John Gernet, described as lord of Caton, also released to the priory the whole right which he had in the advowson of the Church of Caton and in certain land there.⁵

So also Geoffrey the Bowman of Hackensall and William of Stalmine, hereditary lords of Stalmine, bound themselves not to lay claim to the patronage of the Chapel of Stalmine by reason of the cemetery which the Archbishop of York by the Bishop of Man and the Isles decreed (saving the rights of the Churches of Lancaster and Poulton and the neighbouring churches), on account of the dangers of the ways and the distance.⁶

Prior to 1233 William le Botiler granted to God and St. Martin of Sées and to the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, and to the Church of Bispham certain property in Bispham. And the Abbot of Seéz granted to him the right to

¹ *L. C.*, p. 164.

² *L. C.*, p. 166.

³ *L. C.*, p. 167.

⁴ *L. C.*, p. 171.

⁵ *L. C.*, p. 172.

⁶ *L. C.*, p. 363.

have a chantry in his Chapel of Layton, provided only that the Chaplain of the Prior of Lancaster was to be permitted to celebrate Divine service in that chapel, and only members of his family were to take part in the services. And the Prior was to receive all oblations and obventions by the hand of his chaplain, who was to minister there without any interference on feast days, to wit, Christmas, the Day of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, Easter Day, the Day of Pentecost, also on the Feast Day of the mother church, such oblations to be given to the Church of Bispham as to the mother church with the oblations.¹

About the same time Henry of Whittington requested the Prior and monks of Lancaster to grant him permission to have a chapel in Carleton, within the parish of Poulton. The Prior and monks accordingly granted to him and his heirs, that he and they might have a free chapel, with the right to celebrate Divine service within the said parish with a special priest who was to minister all things necessary, saving all tithes, oblations, obventions great and small due by common right to the mother church. For this privilege Henry of Carleton gave to the Church of Lancaster three shillings sterling from his water of Carleton, to be paid annually at Michaelmas.²

This was confirmed by Henry, son of Henry of Whittington.³

But differences arose between the priory and Henry, son of Henry of Carleton, concerning the celebration of Divine service at the chapel, and concerning the pond of the mill, and the annual rent of three shillings which the Prior demanded. Eventually the matter was settled by the Prior confirming the right of Henry and his heirs to have Divine celebration in his Chapel of Carleton, and conceding that he might obstruct the water from the site of his mill as far as Lamopot. On the other hand, Henry bound himself and his heirs to pay to the Prior and his successors four shillings of silver, two at Easter

¹ *L. C.*, p. 437.

² *L. C.*, p. 429.

³ *L. C.*, p. 431.

and two at the Feast of St. Michael. Further, Henry charged this rent upon the land in Carleton which he had of the demise of Isolda, daughter of Henry of Whittington, together with the mill.¹

By deed dated at the Feast of Pentecost, 1234, the dispute between the *Locus Benedictus* of Stanlaw and the Church of Lancaster concerning the tithes of Staining and Hardhorn was settled by an Agreement on the part of the monastery of Stanlaw, to pay to the Church of Lancaster five marks of silver every year for all the tithes and issues of Staining and Hardhorn to the Prior of Lancaster pertaining, but if the lands were occupied by secular persons the tithes due to the Church of Poulton were to be paid as before.²

By another deed dated 1251, William, then Prior of Lancaster, confirmed to the Abbot of Stanlaw all his tithes of the third part of the sheaves in the Grange of Staining at a yearly rent of one hundred shillings.³

The same William by another deed confirmed to the Abbot of Stanlaw the tithes of sheaves in Staining and Hardhorn for an annual rent of ten marks of silver, reserving all tithes belonging to the Church of Poulton,⁴ and by deed dated at Sées in 1260, John, Abbot of St. Martin of Sées, confirmed to the Abbot of Stanlaw the tithes of sheaves of Staining.⁵

In 1246 differences arose between the Abbot and Convent of Sées and the Priory of Lancaster on the one hand and the Archdeacon of Richmond on the other hand, and eventually an agreement was arrived at whereby the Archdeacon confirmed to the Priory the possession of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, with the Chapels of Gressingham, Caton, and Overton, and especially the Chapel of Stalmine, and a moiety of the Church of Poulton and the Chapel of Bispham, the other

¹ *L. C.*, p. 433.

² *L. C.*, p. 527; and *Chet. Soc.*, NS., vol. viii., p. 28. ³ *L. C.*, p. 28.

⁴ *L. C.*, p. 62. ⁵ *Chet. Soc.*, NS., vol. viii., p. 29.

moiety then held by Alexander de Stanford to also pass when the vicarage should be vacant, the Priory then to appoint a vicar. A pension of half a mark of silver received from the Church of Heysham was also confirmed. In return the priory gave up all claim to the patronage of the Church of Bolton le Sands and the pension of three marks therefrom.¹

This arrangement was confirmed by the Archbishop of York and by the Dean and Chapter of York in 1249, and again by a later Archdeacon of Richmond and a later Archbishop of York in 1286.²

In 1257 the Abbot of Furness granted to the priory a share of the right of fishing in the River Lune which had been bestowed on the Abbey of Furness by Count Stephen in this manner—after the Abbot had drawn twice with his dragnet from Holgill and Prestwath, and from Saint Mary's Well to Prestwath, and twice in Saint Mary's Pot the Prior was to have the third draught in them all.³

In the middle of the thirteenth century the priory was involved in a dispute with the Abbey of Leicester in reference to certain tithes. The controversy was settled in 1259 by an agreement, whereby the Prior released to the Abbot a moiety of the great tithes of the land in question, which lay between Lancaster and Cockerham, the boundaries being defined in the agreement, and whereby the Abbot granted the other moiety to the Prior of Lancaster. Provision was made that the Abbot or his proctor living at Cockerham should choose three trustworthy men, and the Prior should do the like, and these six men should determine the value of half of the said tithes, and every year on St. Michael's Day at the fair at Lancaster the Abbot undertook to pay the price of the said half to the Prior under penalty of half a mark. And the Prior granted all the small

¹ *Dugdale*, vol. vi., p. 998; *L. C.*, pp. 126-138; *Richmondshire*, vol. ii., p. 237.

² *L. C.*, pp. 132-138.

³ *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 217.

tithes within the same boundaries to the Abbot. For this grant the Abbot paid annually at Michaelmas a pound of incense.

Warin de Walton released to the priory all right he had to the church of Eccleston,¹ and John de la Mare, Lord of Croston, released to the priory any claim he had to the advowson of the church of Croston and of a moiety of the chapel of Eccleston.² Roger Gernet, Lord of Halton, also released any claim he had to the patronage of Eccleston.³ The parson of Eccleston died in 1268, and the question was tried as to what patron presented that parson. The Prior of Lancaster asserted that the advowson belonged to him, and that he had been deforced therefrom by Benedict Gernet and Edelina Duce. The Prior alleged further that Geoffrey, his predecessor, presented one John de Attilgre, who was admitted and instituted and who died last parson in the same. Benedict and Edelina did not appear, and the jury decided that the last presentation was made by the Prior, and judgment was given in favour of the Prior.⁴

In 1270 Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, before his departure for the Holy Land, granted letters of protection for three years to the Prior and monks of Lancaster.⁵

In 1271 Edmund, son of Henry III., granted to the Prior and monks of St. Mary of Lancaster that they might take from his forest of Lancaster, except in Wyresdale, two cart-loads of dead wood for their fuel every day, and gave them free ingress and egress to and from the forest for the purpose of carting and carrying away the same.⁶

In the latter half of the thirteenth century a large number of deeds record the transfer of various lands in Bolton le Sands to Thomas of Capernwray, who later, for the welfare of his soul and of the soul of Alice his wife, transferred these lands to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster. The licence

¹ L.C., p. 23. ² *Ibid*, p. 25. ³ *Ibid*, p. 29. ⁴ *Ibid*, p. 27.

⁵ *Richmondshire*, vol. ii., p. 237; *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 313.

⁶ L. C., p. 30; Record Office, Ancient Deeds, Y. 2

from Edmund, son of Henry III., to enter into these lands is dated the 25th September, 1273.¹

In 1282 the priory obtained an exemption from any obligation to maintain a vicar in the Church of Lancaster. The Archdeacon of Richmond stated that amongst the other works of charity by which the devotion of the Prior and Convent to God and man was manifestly exhibited, the Archdeacon had perceived the virtue of hospitality take root and flourish so greatly that owing to the unfruitfulness of the priory land, and people flocking to the priory on every side, the Prior and Convent had generously bestowed on them necessities of life beyond their resources. For the quiet of their mind, and that they might the more freely persevere in their devotion to study, and for the increase of their temporal affairs that they might the more fully extend their hospitality, the Archdeacon specially granted that since the Prior and Convent administered by themselves and fit chaplains to the Church and Parish of Lancaster continually day and night, and laboured perpetually in the cause of souls, they should not be compelled by any one in any way to make or ordain a vicarage or vicar in that church (none having theretofore existed in it) contrary to their will.²

About 1290 the priory obtained from the Gerrard de Wipenis, Archdeacon of Richmond, a confirmation of their rights in the Church of Lancaster, with the Chapels of Gressingham, Caton, and Overton, and especially the Chapel of Stalmine, and of their exemption from any obligation to make or ordain a vicarage or vicar in the Church of Lancaster and their rights in the Church of Poulton le Fylde with the Chapel of Bispham and the pension of half a mark of silver in the Church of Heysham.³

In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas about 1291 the Church of Lancaster is assessed at £80 a year.

In the *Nova Taxatio* taken in 1318 chiefly on account of the

¹ L. C., p. 178-256.

² L. C., p. 140.

³ L. C., p. 145.

invasion of the Scots, by which the clergy of the border counties were rendered unable to pay the former tax, the Church of Lancaster is reduced to £26 13s. 4d.

In 1292 is recorded the settlement of a dispute between the Prior of Lancaster and the Abbot and Convent of Furness concerning the tithes of land at Beaumont in the parish of Lancaster. By this settlement the Abbey of Furness were bound to pay to the Prior of Lancaster two marks of silver on the Feast of St. Michael in respect of all tithes of land at Beaumont so long as those lands remained in their own hands, but if they were let the Prior of Lancaster was to be entitled to the usual tithes in addition to the two marks.¹

In 1293 a writ was issued directing the Sheriff of Lancaster to make enquiry what disturbers of the peace had by force thrown down at night certain ditches belonging to the Prior of Lancaster at Poulton in Amounderness, and had committed other offences to the loss to the said Prior of £20.

The inquest was held at Lancaster on the 24th day of August, 1293, and it was shewn that some thirty people came in the hour of vespers on Wednesday next after the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord to the said ditches which the Prior had raised and claimed to be his property, forcibly threw down the same and departed by night.²

Arising probably out of these proceedings—

The Prior in 1293 complained that John, son of James of Poulton, John, son of Adam of Poulton, William, son of Richard de Coton, Nicholas, son of Paulinus of Preston, Henry, son of Alice of Poulton and Nicholas his brother, Almaric, son of John, Roger and Thomas, his brother, had unjustly disseised him of his free tenement in Poulton. John, son of James, appeared in person and all the others except John, son of Adam and Nicholas, son of Paulinus, appeared by John, son of James, their bailiff. And John, son of Adam, was dead, and Nicholas, son of Paulinus, did not appear. The Prior claimed that he, as

¹ *L. C.*, p. 64.

² *Lancashire Inquests*, Record Soc., vol. 48, p. 276.

chief lord of the village of Poulton, enclosed the said tenement. To which John, son of James, replied that he and his ancestors and Roger the Poitevin held the vill of Poulton in common; that the said Roger the Poitevin built a church in Poulton and endowed it with a third part of that vill, and afterwards gave to the priory the church, and that his ancestors and the ancestors of John, son of Adam, gave to the church certain rent of their lands in the vill of Poulton. Further, he contended that the Prior had not any thing in the said two parts of the vill.

The jury decided that the Prior was chief lord of Poulton, and that the others held their tenements by homage and certain services, and that they had unjustly disseised the Prior as he complained. It was therefore adjudged that the Prior should recover his seisin of the premises, and his damages were taxed at two shillings.¹

In the list of possessions of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in 1297, it is recorded that:—

"The Prior of Lancastre holds the Church of Lancaster to his own use with his chapels and two manor houses, that is Aldeclive and Neuton in frankalmoigne. The said Prior also has one carucate of land in Nether Hessam in frankalmoign."²

In the same year Adam, son of Orm of Kellet, acknowledged the right of the Priory of Lancaster to twelve acres of land in the field of Longland, and that he held the same at a rent of two shillings and a pound of wax, and Orm his son then confirmed the acknowledgment and undertook to pay the rent and the pound of wax.³

In 1298 a dispute which had arisen between the Prior and monks of Lancaster and Eustace, rector of Halton, concerning tithes issuing from certain land held by the Abbot of Furness, claimed by the Prior of Lancaster in right of his Church of Lancaster and by Eustace in right of his Church of Halton, was referred to the decision of William Inge, Sir John de

¹ *L. C.*, p. 484.

² *Record Soc.*, vol. 48, p. 294.

³ *L. C.*, pp. 69, 148.

Dicton, and Roger Brabazon, who decided that the tithes should belong to the Priory and Church of St. Mary of Lancaster, a decision which Eustace accepted and acknowledged by his seal to a deed recording it.¹

A series of lengthy documents dated in 1298 record the settlement of the disputes which had been carried on for very many years with laborious fatigues and at great expense between the Abbot and Convent of Whalley (formerly of Stanlaw) and the Priory of Lancaster, confirming the right to the greater tithes issuing from lands in Staining, Hardhorn and Newton to the Abbey of Whalley, and the lesser tithes to the priory and monks of Lancaster, or to the Vicar of Poulton on their behalf, the Abbey of Whalley paying to the priory eighteen marks every year.²

A writ dated 2 August, 1299, directed the Sheriff of Lancaster to inquire whether the assignment of certain premises in Lancaster, Heysham, and Poulton to the Priory of Lancaster would be prejudicial to the King or others. The inquest was held at Lancaster on the 21 September, 1299, when it was found that the assignment to the priory would not be prejudicial nor cause loss to the King or others.³

The early part of the thirteenth century records numerous gifts of property in or near Lancaster to the priory, the principal of which are as follows :—

Ralph of Bolton granted to the priory two acres of land in the territory of "Old Lancaster."⁴

Nicholas, son of Azarias, bound himself to pay to the priory eight shillings for two messuages which the priory held of the Hospitallers in Lancaster.⁵

Three acres of land near Highfield in Lancaster were granted to the priory, and amongst the witnesses to the deed was Thomas of Kirkham, master of the scholars at Lancaster.⁶

¹ *L. C.*, p. 335.

² *L. C.*, pp. 70-91, and p. 363.

³ *Lancashire Inquests*, Record Soc., vol. 48, p. 304.

⁴ *L. C.*, p. 308.

⁵ *L. C.*, p. 312.

⁶ *L. C.*, p. 316.

William, son of Roger de Croft, gave to the priory land in Lancaster near the road between the Penny Stone and the Deep Carr.¹

William, son of Roger of Lancaster, granted to the priory three perches of land on Carr furlong, between the land of Thomas, son of Roger, and the land of Gilemayn of the priory, and an acre of land between "Mabbes Walllesiche" and the land of John Abby which abuts on the marsh of the castle.²

Amongst other grants were:—From Robert, son of Iva de Lancaster, a burgage in the street of St. Leonard³; from Gilbert Vivian of Lancaster, a rent of sixpence annually from his burgage in the street of St. Leonard⁴; from Simon of Lancaster in 1300 his right in a burgage in St. Mary's Street⁵; from William, son of Julian of Lancaster, half an acre of land in Lancaster.⁶

In Scotforth, a mile or two south and east of Lancaster, the priory received numerous small grants of land during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Roger, son of Roger, son of Aylward of Scotforth, gave an acre of land in Langthwaite, and Roger, son of Aylward, gave a perch of land in Langthwaite, one extremity of which extended to the highway and the other to the great oak.⁷ Later he gave the priory two acres of land in Langthwaite,⁸ and Roger the Forester and Mabel, his wife, conveyed property in Scotforth to the priory "and as they had no proper seals the Burgesses of Lancaster set their Common Seal" to the grant at the instance of the Prior.⁹

In 1287, Henry, son of Alan of Ashton, granted to the priory all his right to a house and three acres of land in Scotforth, which William, son of Roger of Bailrigg, formerly gave to the Church of Lancaster.¹⁰

¹ *L. C.*, p. 322.

² *L. C.*, p. 323.

³ *L. C.*, p. 329.

⁴ *L. C.*, p. 330.

⁵ *L. C.*, p. 333.

⁶ For other grants in Lancaster, see *L. C.*, p. 313, 315, 319, 320, 325, 327, 328, 332.

⁷ *L. C.*, p. 336-341.

⁸ *L. C.*, p. 341.

⁹ *L. C.*, p. 344.

¹⁰ *L. C.*, p. 347. Other grants of land in Scotforth may be found, *L. C.*, p. 340, 342, 347, 348.

In Heysham, some five miles from Lancaster, land was given in 1245 by Roger de Croft¹ and by Adam de Urswick,² and in 1256 by Roger, son of Vivian de Heysham.³

Land in Heysham was also given by William, son of Benedict the Clerk,⁴ and in 1272 by Alan de Catherton.⁵ Adam, son of Robert of Kellet living in Heysham, gave an acre of land there,⁶ and the same donor gave a rod of land in Nether Heysham⁷, an acre of land in Crosscop in Heysham,⁸ an acre of land in Little Heysham for which latter he received from the Prior a certain sum of money in his great necessity.⁹

In 1292, Thomas, son and heir of Adam of Little Heysham, gave to the Prior all his right in the homage, services and rents of Roger, son of Walter of Heysham, Richard, son of Nicholas the Chaplain, John le Harper and Thomas le Travers, in respect of lands in Lower Heysham which they held.¹⁰ William Ward gave a grange and land in Little Heysham,¹¹ and Thomas, son of Adam, gave land in Heysham to the priory,¹² and in 1292 undertook not to sell any lands which he held of the priory.¹³

In Stalmine, fourteen miles south of Lancaster, Geoffrey Bowman of Hackensall, and William of Stalmine, hereditary lay lords of Stalmine, released to the priory all claim to the right of patronage in the Chapel of Stalmine, by reason of the cemetery which Walter Gray, Archbishop of York, by his venerable brother John, Bishop of Man and the Isles, decreed in 1230.¹⁴

Land in Stalmine was also given by Richard of the Wray,¹⁵ Richard, son of Adam of Stalmine,¹⁶ John, son of William of Stalmine,¹⁷ John, son of Ranulph of Stalmine,¹⁸ Richard, son of

¹ *L. C.*, p. 285.² *L. C.*, p. 286.³ *L. C.*, p. 287.⁴ *L. C.*, p. 289.⁵ *L. C.*, p. 291.⁶ *L. C.*, p. 292.⁷ *L. C.*, p. 293.⁸ *L. C.*, p. 295.⁹ *L. C.*, p. 296.¹⁰ *L. C.*, p. 297.¹¹ *L. C.*, p. 299.¹² *L. C.*, p. 301.¹³ *L. C.*, p. 303.¹⁴ *L. C.*, p. 363.¹⁵ *L. C.*, p. 364.¹⁶ *L. C.*, p. 365.¹⁷ *L. C.*, p. 367 and 371.¹⁸ *L. C.*, p. 368, 373 and 374.

Matilda of Stalmine,¹ Adam, son of Robert of Stalmine (in 1256).²

In 1256-7 an agreement was made between William, called de Rey, Prior and the monks of Lancaster and James of Poulton, whereby the priory released to James eighteen pence of annual rent from land he held of them in Poulton, leaving two shillings and sixpence due from him yearly, in consideration whereof James released to the priory his right in the tenement which Robert, son of Richard of Poulton, held of him in Poulton.³

In Poulton le Fylde in the year 1275 a document was signed by Walter, Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, then Dean of that place, and Hugh, Vicar of Cockerham, then Dean of Lancaster, at the mandate of the Lord Geoffrey, Archdeacon of Richmond, which directed that the Vicar of Poulton should have the whole altarage of the Church of Poulton and the Chapel of Bispham with a proper house except certain mortuaries and tithes of wool and lambs and tithe of the hay of Great Layton and Thornton, which the priory shall take for ever.⁴

Other grants of lands in Poulton to the priory were made by Robert, son of Alexander of Stainford,⁵ Robert, son of William the miller of Newbiggin,⁶ Almaric of Lecamton,⁷ Walter, son of William de More of Poulton,⁸ Robert, son of Richard of Walthen,⁹ Almaric de Marisco in 1292,¹⁰ Nicholas, son of John of Poulton in 1294,¹¹ Nicholas, son of John Baldwin.¹²

In Layton prior to 1233, William son of Almaric le Botiler, gave to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster and to the Prior and monks there serving God, an acre of land for a grange where they can collect their tithes at their will.¹³

By deed John de Parles granted to the Prior and monks of

¹ *L. C.*, p. 370.

² *L. C.*, p. 376.

³ *L. C.*, p. 411.

⁴ *L. C.*, p. 380.

⁵ *L. C.*, p. 389-391.

⁶ *L. C.*, p. 396.

⁷ *L. C.*, p. 400.

⁸ *L. C.*, p. 402-405.

⁹ *L. C.*, p. 416.

¹⁰ *L. C.*, p. 420.

¹¹ *L. C.*, p. 422.

¹² *L. C.*, p. 423.

¹³ *L. C.*, p. 439.

St. Mary of Lancaster his naif John, son of John, son of Hamo, with his issue and chattels, paying yearly to the abbey one pound of cummin.

In reign of Edward I. John de Parles enfranchises his naif William, son of John, son of Hamo, the newly made freeman paying yearly two pence to the Prior and monks of St. Mary, Lancaster.¹

In the fourteenth century, disputes became more numerous than grants of land. In 1314 a dispute arose between the Abbot of Furness and the Prior of Lancaster touching the exercise of the Prior's right of fishing in the River Lune. The Abbot complained that the Prior, not content with his third draught after the Abbot's two, fished whenever he liked, and had taken fish to the value of three hundred pounds, and further that he had resisted the Abbot's people *vi et armis*, beaten his servants, and taken the oxen from his wagons whilst conveying timber to make weirs in the river. The King directed his justices to enquire into the matter.

On the 29th day of September, 1315, articles of agreement were drawn up between John, Abbot of Furness, and Nigel, Prior of Lancaster, whereby their contention was settled for a time, and the provisions of the grant of 1257 were defined and ratified.²

More than a hundred years later—in 1443—the Abbess and Convent of Saint Saviour and Saints Mary the Virgin and Bridget of Syon (the property of the Priory of Lancaster having been transferred to that house) the rights of the Priory of Lancaster were transferred to the Abbey of Furness for a term of sixty years, reserving the rights of water to the corn mill then recently built in the township of Newton.

At the Assizes held at Lancaster in December, 1317, the Prior complained to his lord, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, against the master of the hospital of St. Leonard of Lancaster that

¹ Hist. MSS., 4th Report, p. 246.

² *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 249, 251.

notwithstanding the Prior and his predecessors took all kinds of tithes throughout the whole parish of the Church of Lancaster, the master of St. Leonard's Hospital took and carried away the corn of the Prior to the value of one hundred shillings from his tithes of sheaves issuing from the lands of the hospital in Skerton and Lancaster, and also twenty shillings issuing from the oblations of the chapel of the hospital aforesaid. The master replied that his hospital was exempt from tithes of the lands which they cultivate with their hands by virtue of a Bull of Pope Celestine the third to that effect. The Prior urged that the Bull ought not to be prejudicial to him because, as he alleged, it only provides for the lepers, and ought not to be extended to others. And he urged further that he and his predecessors had always been in peaceful possession of the tithes from a time of which memory runneth not to the contrary.

The jurors decided that the Prior and his predecessors had been (as he claimed) in peaceful possession of the tithes and oblations referred to, and that the master and his brethren, with a certain Thomas del Coote, by the command of Sir Henry de Malton, Sheriff of Lancaster, took and carried away the corn of the Prior to the value of forty shillings. And that the master and his brethren took twenty shillings of the oblations of the chapel.

As regarded a toft, an acre, and a rood, in Heysham, and as regarded certain rights of fishing in Lune, which the Sheriff had also unjustly seised, the Prior was called upon to shew his right to them. The Prior claimed that he and his predecessors had been seized in right of his church of the tenements in Heysham and of the fishing in the water of Lune, which fishing consisted of the right to fish and to have the third drawing with their seine in a certain place called "Saint Mary Pot" after the Abbot of Furness had drawn twice, and also the right to fish and draw with the seine of the Prior through the whole water of Lune from a certain place called Saint Mary's Well to

Prestwath, always the second turn after the Abbot shall have drawn a first time. And in support of his claim the Prior produced a writing under the name of Roger, son of Vivian of Heysham, whereby the same Roger granted his right in the tenements in Heysham to William de Reio, a predecessor of the Prior, from the time of whose death sixty years had elapsed. He also produced another writing by which the Abbot granted the said right of fishing.

The jurors found in favour of the Prior, and being asked whether the Earl of Lancaster or any other had any right of fishery in the water of Lune within the points mentioned they said they had not.¹

Prior to 1317 it was intimated to the Bishop of Coventry on making his visitation in the deanery of Leyland in 1317 that William of Lancaster, rector of the Church of Croston, claimed that the Church of Eccleston pertained to the right and property of his Church of Croston, and depended on the same as a chapel upon the mother church, and often molested Master Ralph de Tunstall, rector of the Church of Eccleston, concerning the right which he had in the same. The bishop therefore summoned William of Lancaster before him to answer concerning the matter, and he appeared by Sir William of Kendal his proctor, and Master Ralph de Tunstall appeared in person. The rector of Eccleston pleaded that the Church of Eccleston is the parish church, and not dependent upon any other, and that he was admitted to the Church of Eccleston and instituted as rector, and had held it peacefully for some time, and that Master William, rector of Croston, molested him concerning his rights. In support of his contention the rector of Eccleston produced various instruments of the Priory of Lancaster to which the right of patronage of the Church of Eccleston was known to pertain. The Bishop decided that the claim of Master Ralph, rector of Eccleston, was well founded, and that

¹ *L. C.*, p. 486-493.

the Church of Eccleston was in no way dependent upon the Church of Croston, and prohibited the rector of Croston from disturbing or interfering with the rector of Eccleston.¹

In 1318 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and Leicester, Seneschal of England, granted to the Prior of our Lady of Lancaster and the monks there serving God that they might enclose sixty acres of the Waste adjoining to their close of the Ridge in the vill of Newton, within the forest of Lancaster.²

At the Assize at Preston in 1318, Nigel, Prior of Lancaster, complained that John, son of Robert le Kene of Lancaster, and Ralph le Foulour had disseised the Prior of five acres of moor and pasture and five acres of brushwood, part of his free tenement in Newton by Lancaster. They, by William Lawrence, who appeared for them as their bailiff, raised a number of technical pleas and alleged that the tenements in question were in Lancaster and not in Newton and that they were common of pasture of John and Ralph. The jurors decided that Newton was a hamlet of Bulk and that the tenements were in Newton and not in Bulk, and that Roger the Poietevin gave to the priory the hamlet of Newton, a gift that was confirmed by King John, who afterwards made the vill of Lancaster free burgage and granted to the burgesses common of pasture for their cattle in his forest of Quernmore, so nevertheless that those cattle should not pass the night within that forest. The jurors further said that the tenements referred to are between the vill of Lancaster and the forest of Quernmore, and that John and Ralph and other men of the vill of Lancaster exercised their rights of pasturage under colour of the grant from King John, and not by reason of common pertaining to any free tenement in Lancaster. And also that the vill of Lancaster did not communicate with the hamlet of Newton. Wherefore the Court held that John and Ralph had

¹ *L. C.*, pp. 441-446.

² *L. C.*, p. 494.

no right of common in the tenements in question and that the Prior should recover his seisin thereof.¹

In the same year (1318), Master William de Lancaster, parson of the Church of Croston, was summoned to answer to the Prior of Lancaster why he should not render to the Prior twenty pounds which was in arrear to him of an annual rent of six marks which he owed him. The Prior alleged that he and his predecessors had always received the rent from the parsons of Croston until five years past, when William ceased and refused to pay. The Prior also claimed to be patron of the Church of Croston and that Geoffrey de Muschamp, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, regarding the humility of the monks of St. Martin and the poverty of the house of St. Mary of Lancaster, granted and confirmed six marks annually from his Church of Croston. William was obliged to admit that the Prior was seised of the rent by his hands.

Therefore it was held that the Prior should recover against him the annual rent and the arrears thereof amounting to forty shillings, and the damages were taxed at sixty shillings.²

On May 8, 1322, the King at York issued a writ to John Travers, warden of the castles, lands and tenements formerly belonging to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, which had been forfeited by his rebellion, stating that the Prior of Lancaster had by petition shewn that Nicholas de Lee had once held a **messuage** in Lancaster of the Prior by the service of two shillings a year, which messuage had afterwards come into the hands of the Earl by purchase, and since the Earl's death John Travers had failed to pay the rent "to the no small loss and trouble of the Prior and the manifest danger of the disinheritance of the church of his priory." The writ therefore required John Travers to diligently make inquisition concerning the premises

¹ *L. C.*, pp. 495-500.

² *L. C.*, pp. 500-504.

and send it under his seal and the seals of those by whom it was made.¹

On the 31 May, 1322, John Travers made inquisition accordingly, and certified that Nicholas de Lee did hold the messuage of a certain Geoffrey, formerly Prior of Lancaster, and his successors, Priors of Lancaster, by the service of two shillings yearly. Afterwards the messuage came into the hands of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, by purchase, and that John, Prior of Lancaster, and Fulcher, Prior of the same place, and likewise the then present Prior were seised of that rent until the death of the Earl.²

On the 13th July, 1323, a writ was issued to William de Tatham, Receiver of the forfeited estates in the county of Lancaster, commanding him to pay the arrears or rent of the said messuage, and the rent in future so long as he continued Receiver.³

In 1323, Nigel, the Prior, alleged that Edmund de Dacre unjustly disseised him of a third part of a moiety of an acre of pasture in Heysham. Edmund de Dacre replied that he and a certain Robert, son of Thomas of Heysham, are lords of the vill of Heysham, and hold the pasture and wastes of the vill in common. And the Prior urged that he is lord of the third part of the vill aforesaid, and that Edmund appropriated the moiety of an acre of pasture without the assent of the Prior and disseised him thereof.

The jury at the Assize taken at Preston in August, 1323, found that Edmund was tenant of the third part without Robert having any part in the same, and that the Prior was lord of a third part of the vill and that Edmund appropriated the said moiety without the assent of the Prior, and so disseised him thereof.

¹ *L. C.*, p. 506. The copy in the chartulary is headed "The King's Writ touching two shillings of rent on the house before the Castle."

² *L. C.*, p. 509. ³ *L. C.*, p. 511.

Therefore it was considered that the Prior should recover his seisin and his damages were taxed at two pence.¹

The Prior also complained that John Jackson of Poulton, unjustly disseised him of his free tenement in Poulton. To this John replied that the Prior is parson of the church of the same vill, and all the tenements that he has in the same are pertaining to his church, and he is not called the parson in the writ. The Prior answers that he is chief lord of the vill of Poulton as pertaining to his priory, and that the land in question is of the waste pertaining to his priory.

The jurors found that the land was not of the endowment of the Church in Poulton, but in the Prior's lay fee, and that John had disseised the Prior unjustly and that his damages were taxed at twelve pence.²

In 1323 a dispute as to the tithes arose between the priory and Sir Thurstan, rector of the Church of Preston, immediate successor of Sir James of Fayreford, formerly rector of that church. The Prior claimed that all tithes, great and small, in the forests of Myrescough, Fulwood, and in the park of Hyde, pertained to the priory. Sir James, however, is said to have seized certain of the tithes for the last three years in the forests of Fulwood and the park of Hyde, and so robbed the Prior and his church thereof, which things were public and notorious, and the public voice was full of the same, and it was famous in the parts of Lancaster and Preston and the neighbouring places.

On the 20th January, 1323, judgment was given in favour of the Prior, and it was declared that the aforesaid tithes in the forest of Fulwood and in the park of Hyde pertained to the Church of Lancaster. Sir Thurstan was condemned in fifty marks for expenses in the said cause.³

Another dispute as to tithes arose in 1326 between the Prior

¹ *L. C.*, p. 478.

² *L. C.*, p. 480.

³ *L. C.*, pp. 448-453; Fishwick's *Preston*, p. 175.

and monks of Lancaster and Sir William de Balderston, rector of the Church of St. Michael upon Wyre. The Prior claimed all the tithes of Mirescough and of Migelhagh (? Midge-hall), and alleged that Sir William had carried away the tithes for five years past and robbed him thereof, which things were public and notorious, and were famous in the parts of Lancaster and places neighbouring to the Church of St. Michael upon Wyre. On the 13th of October, 1326, judgment was given in favour of the Prior, and an order was made for his being reinstated in possession of his property.¹

Disputes arose between the priory as to their rights in Caton Mill, and on the 30th October, 1329, a writ was issued to the Sheriff of Lancaster requiring him to command William Wyther and Mary his wife, William, son of John de Lancaster of Hollgill, knight, and Alina his wife and Agnes, sister of Alina, that they render of Ralph, Prior of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, the third part of the mill in Caton, which he claimed to be the right of his church, and into which the same William, Mary, William, Alina, and Agnes have no entry except after the disseisin which John of Caton therein unjustly did to John, formerly Prior of Lancaster, the predecessor of the Prior after the first crossing over of Henry III. into Gascony. If they disobeyed this command they were to be summoned to appear at Westminster in three weeks from Easter Day to shew wherefore they have not obeyed.

No appearance was made, and the Prior recovered his seisin of the third part of the mill. But there was some doubt of fraud between them arranged against the statute, by which it was provided that no land may go to mortmain in any manner. Order was therefore made on the 27th day of January, 1329-1330, and issued to the Sheriff of Lancaster on the 18th day of February following requiring the Sheriff of Lancaster to cause to come before the King's Justices at

¹ *L. C.*, p. 453-457.

Westminster twelve knights and free men of videnage of Caton, of whom each had 100 solidates of land tenements or rent at least, by whom the truth could be better known and enquired into. Eventually an order was made (after hearing at Lancaster before John Travers) dated the 6th December following, that, no collusion having been made between the parties, that the Prior was to have seisin of his third part of the mill of Caton without delay, and John de Denum, Sheriff of Lancaster, issued his orders to the bailiff of Lonsdale to cause the same Prior to have full seisin of the third part of the mill at Caton without delay.¹

In 1330 a dispute between Ralph, Prior of Lancaster, and Sir Adam Banaster was referred to the decision of John Travers William of Tatham and John of Hornby the elder. It appeared from the complaint of the Prior that Sir Adam Banaster, John Winne, William of Thornton, Richard le Demand, Richard of Brockholes, Geoffrey the procurator, and Adam the Reeve, and certain other malefactors took the Prior at Poulton by force and brought him to Thornton and imprisoned him there, and maltreated him and his men and servants. The matter was settled by an agreement dated the 11th of January, 1330, between Adam Couratt, Prior of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, and Sir Adam Banaster, whereby Adam Banaster granted to the Prior two sufficient ways from Poulton and Thornton to two fords of the water of Wyre, over which the Prior might carry the tithes of the parish of Poulton. The Prior on his part released Sir Adam from all actions of trespass alleged by the Prior against Sir Adam and his servants.²

In the same year (1330) John Travers, parson of the Church of Eccleston, was summoned before the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas to answer to Ralph, Prior of the Church of Lancaster, concerning a sum of forty shillings which

¹ *L. C.*, p. 460-468.

² *L. C.*, p. 468-474.

he was said to owe to the Prior in respect of an annual rent of twenty shillings payable by the parson of the Church of Eccleston. Master John Travers admitted he could not gainsay, but that he was bound to pay this rent to the Prior, and it was decided that he must pay that rent and damages for its non-payment. Eventually the Prior waived the claim for damages, and presumably the parson of Eccleston paid the rent in due course.¹

An Ordinance made by Robert de Hungerford, chief counsellor of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, on the 18th day of October, 1335, gave permission to the Prior of Lancaster, to enclose his several woods and pastures with a hedge or ditch according to the Assise of the forest, and to take every day two carts of dead wood fallen on the land assigned by the forester to the least damage of the lord.²

About the same time, Ralph, Prior of the Church of the Blessed Mary, came into court and pleaded that the forester of the Earl in enclosing a new park with a paling next the Frith Brook (the eastern boundary of Lancaster and the boundary between the woods of the Earl and the Prior), had enclosed divers small pieces of land and wood of the Prior in different places, omitting nevertheless divers small pieces of the land and wood of the Earl outside the paling. Wherefore the Prior asked that without challenge he might enjoy the small pieces so omitted. His prayer was granted, and it was ordered that he might enjoy the small pieces so omitted in exchange for the land and wood so enclosed, just as the Earl could and ought to enjoy the small pieces of land and wood of the said Prior.³

In 1334-5 came the end of prolonged litigation with reference to an annual rent payable by the parson of Preston to the priory of Lancaster. This rent fell into arrear, and in

¹ *L. C.*, p. 447.

² *L. C.*, p. 515.

³ *L. C.*, p. 517.

1329 a summons was issued to the Sheriff of Lancaster to put under bail Thurstan de Holland, parson of the Church of Preston, that he should appear at Westminster to answer the claim of the Abbot of Sées, for payment of forty marks in arrear to him of an annual rent of ten marks. At Westminster in 1332-3, Thomas de Goosnargh, the attorney for the abbot said that contention was moved between Theobald Walter and William, formerly Abbot of Sées, touching the advowsons of the Churches of Preston and Poulton with their chapels which was settled in 1196 before Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his associates, then Justices of King Richard, by Theobald releasing to the abbot and monks any claim he had in the advowson of the Church of Poulton and the Church of Bispham, and the abbot and monks gave to Theobald the advowson of the Church of Preston, so that every parson presented to that church by Theobald and his heirs should pay every year to the abbot and his successors ten marks of silver. He further alleged that Thurstan, then parson of the church, refuses to render the rent to the abbot. Thurstan, by Henry de Golde, his attorney, asked that the abbot should produce proof of the statements made on his behalf. Accordingly the records were searched and the transcript of the agreement of 1196 was produced. Thurstan then said that he found the church discharged of the rent, and that he could not answer to the abbot for that rent without Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and Robert, Archdeacon of Richmond, the ordinary of the same place. They however, never appeared, and Thurstan then admitted that he was bound to the abbot in the aforesaid annual rent and the arrears thereof. Therefore it was held (1334-5), that the abbot should recover against him the rent and arrears. And the abbot remitted to him all damages.¹

In 1336 the Prior was called upon to prove his claim to take from the forest of the Earl of Lancaster, except Wyresdale, two cart loads of fallen dead wood for fuel every day, and to have free

¹ *L. C.*, p. 517-525. Fishwick's *Preston*, p. 175.

ingress and egress with a cart for two horses, or with two carts for four horses, in order to search for such wood, and also to have tithe of venison and of pannage in the woods of the Earl in the county of Lancaster.

As to his right to dead wood the Prior stated that Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the father of the then present Earl, by charter¹ granted to the Prior and monks of Lancaster those rights, such charter (which he produced) being dated 11th February, 1271, and that such right had been exercised without any impediment ever since the time of the charter.

As to his claim of tithe of venison and pannage, the Prior stated that Roger the Poitevin gave to God and St. Martin and the monks of Lancaster the tithe of venison and pannage of all his woods in the county of Lancaster. Further, he stated that this charter was confirmed by a charter of King John, which he also produced. By virtue of which charter and confirmation the Priors of Lancaster had taken the tithe of venison, to wit, the tenth beast in flesh and hide, by the hands of the ministers of the forest, and the tithe of pannage likewise, to wit, the tenth penny whensoever the lord's pannage shall be collected to the use of the lord by the hands of the said ministers.

An enquiry as to the foundation of the Prior's claims was directed to be taken on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle at Lancaster, when before William Basset and Robert de Hongerford, the King's Justices, and twelve honest men, it was found that the Prior had taken from the forest of Quernmore, except Wyresdale, two cart loads of fallen dead wood for every day throughout the year, and had had ingress and egress to and from the forest without any hindrance from the time of the charter of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. But it was also found that the Prior and his predecessors, under colour of dead wood had taken green wood in the forest of Quernmore and carried it away. Again it was found that the Prior and his predecessors had received the

¹ *L. C.*, p. 30.

tithe of venison, that is to say, the tenth beast in flesh and not in hide, and tithe of pannage, to wit, the tenth penny to be received by the hands of the ministers of the Earl. Therefore it was considered that the Prior, as to the tithe of venison which he claimed, might have that in flesh only. But, whereas the Prior and his predecessors had taken green wood for dead wood against the tenor of their charter, it was ordered that the estover be taken into the lord's hand. Afterwards the Prior made a fine for having the estover again, and gave to the lord sixty-six shillings and eight pence.¹

By the middle of the thirteenth century grants to and the acquisition of property by the priory of Lancaster had practically ceased, and the greater part of the fourteenth century was occupied by disputes as to various rights and claims connected with their property, and with the more important question whether the alien priories were to continue to be permitted to draw such considerable sums of money from England to be spent in a foreign country with which it was, or might from time to time, be at war. In 1337 Edward III., on account of the war with France, seized all the property of French aliens, and the estates of the alien priories passed into the royal possession. But in the year 1348-9 came a still more terrible visitation known as "The Black Death," which devastated Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century. Nearly one-half of the entire population was swept away. In Norwich City alone 57,304 people are said by the chronicler to have died, and it has been computed that about two-thirds of the clergy were carried off by the sickness. An account rendered by the Rural Dean of Amounderness as procurator and agent of the Archdeacon of Richmond in respect of fees for wills, mortuaries, and other dues, states the total number of deaths recorded in the archdeaconry between the Ribble and the Lune as 13,024 (presumably in one year). Of these there were 3,000

¹ Record Office, Duchy of Lancaster miscellaneous books, No. 1, fol. 110.

in Lancaster, of whom 400 made wills. The vicarages of Goosnargh and Garstang had been void twice, the Chapels of Bispham and Stalmine were then void, and the effect of this vast depopulation was felt for many succeeding generations.¹

On the 3rd October, 1351, Henry de Walton, Archdeacon of Richmond, after due enquiry confirmed to the priory the possession of the Parish Church of Lancaster, with the Chapels of Caton, Gressingham, Overton, and Stalmine, the Parish Church of Poulton with the Chapel of Bispham (except the portion of the vicarage in the Church of Poulton anciently ordained); and also the yearly pension of ten marks from the Church of Preston, and another yearly pension of half a mark from the Church of Heysham, and all manner of tithes of the forests of Myrescough, Fulwood, Quernmore, and the park of Hyde and Cadley, and tithes of hunting, and all other profits arising out of the forests aforesaid, with the tithes of corn of Ribby and Singleton in the parish of Kirkham, and all manner of tithes arising from the demesne lands of the Duke of Lancaster within the county or duchy of Lancaster in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and also the exemption specially granted to the priory by the Archdeacon of Richmond from any obligation to have a perpetual vicar in the Church of Lancaster.²

About 1355-1361 a mandate was issued to Henry de Haydock, Richard de Radeclif, and Robert de Prestecote to execute the King's command addressed to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, or his chancellor of the duchy, relative to the alienations, concealments, etc., made of the possessions of Lancaster Priory, which was taken into the King's hands together with other alien priories by reason of the war with France.³

In 1360 an indenture of lease was made by Peter Martin, Prior of the Church of Our Lady at Lancaster, to John de Ippe for the

¹ *Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries*, F. A. Gasquet, p. 2; Record Office, Exchequer Bundle 2, No. 11.

² R. O., *Carta Antiqua* (augmentation), E. 8. ³ Record Report xxxii., p. 335.

term of sixty years of the manor of Aldcliff, together with the services of the free tenants, bondmen, and tenants at will, at a rent of £20 per annum, and the services due and accustomed to the chief lords of the fee.¹

In 1361, on the conclusion of peace with France, many of the alien priories were restored, only to be again sequestrated a few years later.²

Pope Urban in a letter addressed from Avignon in 1367 to William Raymbaut, a monk of St. Martin of Séés, appointed him Prior of Lancaster. The vacancy seems to have arisen by the promotion of his predecessor, Peter, to the government of Séés, and his report of Raymbaut's qualifications consists of a profession of twenty-two years in the abbey, residence during a considerable part of that time at Lancaster, and fluency in the language of the country. The revenue of the priory is stated to be £80, subject to an acknowledgment of five marks to the Abbey of St. Martin, the balance being applied to the support of five monks, three priests, two clerks, with the servants of the house and the maintenance of the accustomed hospitality.³

In 1371 the Prior was called upon to prove his rights of fishery in the River Lune. By inquisition it was found that Nigel, late Prior of the Church of St. Mary of Lancaster, acquired to him and to his successors for ever (without first obtaining the King's licence) from the Abbot and Convent of Furness, a tract of land in a fishery in the water of Lune called St. Mary Ford with its sein, and a tract with sein in all other places of the said water from St. Mary's Well up to the Ford of Prestwath, which fishery with its sein is worth nearly one hundred shillings, and that the Prior and his predecessors have occupied the fishery for fifty-three years past.

Afterwards the then Prior appeared in chancery, and stated that both tracts are of the foundation of the said House of

¹ Record Report, xxxiii., p. 347. ² Gasquet, p. 47.

³ *Richmondshire*, vol. ii., p. 237.

Lancaster from time out of mind, and were held as parcel of its temporalities until the Escheator took them into the King's hand.

Ultimately the jury found that the tract of land and fishery in the water of Lune were of the ancient foundation of the House of St. Mary of Lancaster, and that the then Prior and his predecessors from the foundation of the House have held the same as parcel of the temporalities.¹

About the year 1378 the Prior of Lancaster was called upon to pay thirty shillings and four pence for the reasonable aid to make the eldest son of the Duke of Lancaster a knight, that is to say twenty shillings for land in Poulton and thirteen shillings and four pence for land in Aldcliffe and Bulk, which money was respited to the Prior until Monday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, in the sixth year of his regality. On which day the Prior appeared in person in the Court of Exchequer, and eventually it was decided that the Prior might go for the present without a day saving always the right of the lord duke if he shall wish to speak thereupon.²

Amongst the memoranda of the Exchequer of John, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, for the term of St. Hilary in the third year of his regality, it is recorded that the sum of all the expenses of John Botyler, master forester of Derbyshire, was seventy-seven shillings, and there are owing twenty-two pounds and fourteen pence, of which there are allowed to him, by consideration of the Barons, forty-eight shillings and four pence paid to the Prior of Lancaster for tithe of herbage, turbary, honey, wax, heather, and gorse in Croxteth and Toxteth, approved this year in the hand of the lord according to the rate of a portion of £24 3s. 4d., as allowed in the several accounts in the time of the lord immediately preceding.³

¹ R. O., *Calendar of County Placita*, 45 Edw. III., w. 25; *Lancaster and Cheshire Records* (Record Society, vol. viii.), p. 368.

² L. C., p. 458; Record Report xxxii., p. 348; *John of Gaunt*, p. 214.

³ L. C., p. 459.

By indenture dated 1 Nov., 1382, John Innocent, Prior of the Church of St. Mary of Lancaster, demised practically the whole of the township of Bulk to John de Stanlow for forty years.¹

A lengthy deed and confirmation of grants made appears under date 21st October, 1391, and recites various charters of Roger the Poitevin, John, Earl of Mortain, John, King of England, John, Archdeacon of Richmond, Walter, Archbishop of York, and the Dean and Chapter of York.

In 1401 a writ was addressed to the collectors of the aid granted to Mary, the King's eldest daughter, in the county of Lancaster, to suffer the Prior of Lancaster to be quit and discharged of the payment of £1 13s. 4d. towards that aid for twenty librats of land in Poulton in Amounderness, and twenty marks' worth of land in Aldcliff and Bulk in Lonsdale, which he holds in pure and perpetual alms.²

On the 15th day of August, 1401, Thomas Greenwood, Rector of Heysham, acknowledged that he was bound to the priory in an annual payment of six shillings and eight pence.³

And with this statement appear certain memoranda as to the value of the:—

Church of Croston being worth 200 marks a year

Church of Eccleston " 80 " "

Church of Heysham " 20 pounds "

all of which pertain to the priory.⁴

During the reign of Richard II. the estates of many alien priories remained in the hands of the King, but the question was discussed in Parliament of the suppression of all alien houses. Eventually in the second year of Henry V. (1414–1415), on the ground that money was constantly drained out of England by the foreign houses, they were all dissolved and their estates vested in the Crown,—Lancaster Priory was

¹ The original in Norman French in the Record Office is much discoloured, and therefore difficult to read.

² Record Report, xxxiii, p. 3. ³ *L. C.*, pp. 475, 476. ⁴ *L. C.*, p. 528.

granted to the Bishop of Durham and other trustees who by deed¹ dated 3rd March, 1424-5, and made between Thomas, Duke of Exeter, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, Edmund, Bishop of Exeter, Peter, Bishop of Hereford, and Roger Flore, by license of Henry the Sixth, granted to the Abbess and Convent of the Monastery of Saint Saviour, and Saints Mary the Virgin and Bridget of Syon of the Order of Saint Augustin, all lands, tenements, and possessions, which were of the alien Abbey of Séez, and which were granted by the late King to them, together with Henry Fitz Hugh, knight, Henry Ware, late keeper of the priory seal of the said late King, William Kenolmershe and Simon Gannstead, clerks, then deceased, to hold in pure and perpetual alms.²

The Monastery of Sion seems to have had some difficulty in connection with the possession of Lancaster Priory, for there was a dispute between them and the Archdeacon of Richmond, as to certain first fruits claimed by the latter, a dispute eventually referred to the decision of the Archbishop of York, who on the first of September, 1421, issued his award.³

Soon after this time arrangements were made for the endowment of a vicarage at Lancaster. By deed dated 1 March, 1430, Henry Bowet, Archdeacon of Richmond, after reciting that the Priory or Church of Lancaster, together with the Church of Poulton in the said archdeaconry, belonged to the Monastery of Syon, and that the abbess and convent of that monastery earnestly desired the creation of a perpetual vicar in the Church of Lancaster to officiate, and the ordination limitation and endowment to be assigned to the said vicarage out of the spiritual fruits and profits. Accordingly the archdeacon, at the earnest petition of the Abbess and Convent of the Monastery of Syon, and with the assent of William, Bishop of London,

¹ *Gasquet*, pp. 47-55.

² Record Office, Ancient Deeds, B. 9294.

³ *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 100.

created one perpetual vicarage, to be had as an ecclesiastical benefice for ever in the said Church of Lancaster, the presentation to such vicarage to rest with the Abbess and Convent of Syon, the vicar to occupy, possess, repair, and maintain the entire manse, formerly the priory, with all its houses, chambers, dovecots, and stables, and the gardens of the same, except one decent chamber and stable, with the free ingress and egress to the same for the officers and ministers of the abbess and convent as often as they shall go thither, and which in future at their own charges they were bound to maintain and repair, and which the said abbess and convent for this first time shall elect. The archdeacon further directed that in this mansion the vicar for the time being was perpetually to inhabit and continually to exhibit hospitality there according to his means and the facilities of his vicarage.

The vicar was to have the tithes of corn in and of the fields of the vill of Lancaster alone, and the tithes of all corn of Thurnham and Glasson, and the tithes of corn of Ribby, Wrea, and Badgerburgh, and the oblations of the three principal feasts, viz., the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lord, Easter, and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the oblations on Good Friday and Easter Day at the cross in the said Church of Lancaster and the chapels thereof made, and the oblations at the purifications of women, and also the oblations and other emoluments by reason of marriages in the same church and chapels and the wax lights at the time of burials and on anniversaries of the dead and the mortuaries arising in the parish, together with the tithes of lambs, wool, calves, butter, milk, and cheese of those inhabiting the places called Wyresdale and Bleasdale, and the entire tithes of pigs, geese, salmon, eggs, salt, garlick, onions and leeks, flax and hemp, dovecotes, apples, hay, and mills of the whole parish, and of consecrated bread, the emoluments according to the custom of the said Parish Church of Lancaster; also the tithes of things agisted at Toxteth, Croxteth, and Simonswood, and the tithes or quadragesimal

finest of Fulwood, Cadeley, and High Park; and also the small and mixed tithes of the Chapel of Overton, Stalmine, Caton, and Gressingham, and all oblations as well in wax as in money on the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary within the parish of the said Church of Lancaster yearly arising, and the wax and candles offered as well in the Church of Lancaster and the wax and candles offered in the church and chapels of the same, with the wax lights used in the baptism of boys and the money whatsoever to the high altar of the said Church of Lancaster bequeathed or otherwise by the donations of the parishioners arising, the whole of which emoluments were estimated to be worth one year with another £76 19s. 7½d. of money of England. The vicar was required to bear and exercise the charge of duly supporting the cure of the said Church of Lancaster and of the parishioners of the same church, at the hours, places, and times due and accustomed by celebrating masses and other divine offices, and by administering to the parishioners sacraments and sacramentals, as also bread and wine and lights for the celebration of masses in the Church of Lancaster, with convenient books and vestments for divine offices in the same, according to that which in other parish churches adjoining hath been accustomed and ought to be found by the rectors of the same. He was also to procure the vestments to be washed when and as often as it should be necessary. The vicar was to provide and support six chaplains, of whom three were to celebrate divine service in the Church of Lancaster, one in the Chapel of Gressingham, another in the Chapel of Caton, and the last in the Chapel of Stalmine, at the charges and expenses of the said vicar. The vicar was also to find one clerk or sacrist in the Church of Lancaster to serve in divine offices, and the pence of St. Peter and the tenth to be paid to the King and the procurations of the apostolical chamber accustomed to be paid. He was also to see to the sufficient reparation of the chancel of the church this first turn, and the chambers and stable, and to the pension of £40 6s. 8d. by

reason of the indemnity of the archdeaconry for first fruits of the Priory or Church of Lancaster and of the Church of Poulton, according to the exigency of an agreement made between Dame Joan North, Abbess and the Convent of Syon, and the Archdeacon of Richmond, to be paid.

The archdeacon proceeded to state that the endowment was abundant, and directed that the vicar should keep decent hospitality suitable for his station.

To this endowment is annexed the letter of licence from William, Bishop of London, authorising it to be made in his diocese; this licence bears date the 9th February, 1430.

By deed dated 3rd September, 1431 (partly confirming a deed of the 3rd March, 1424-5), Thomas, Bishop of Durham, and Edmund, Bishop of Exeter, formerly Bishop of Hereford, granted to the Abbess and Convent of the Monastery of St. Saviour and the Saints Mary the Virgin and Bridget of Syon of the order of Saint Augustin called St. Saviours, the Priory of Lancaster and all its belongings (which said priory they lately had conjointly with Thomas, Duke of Exeter, Henry Fitz Hugh, knight, Henry Ware, late keeper of the privy seal of King Henry VI., William Kenolmershe, Simon Gannstede, clerks, and Roger Flore, then deceased), to hold the priory and its appurtenances to the abbess and convent and their successors in pure and perpetual almoign.¹

The Abbess and Convent of Syon on 3 Sept., 1431, constituted Thomas Urswick and Henry Normanton their attorneys to receive for them from the Bishop of Durham and the Bishop of Hereford full seisin of the priory of Lancaster with all its property, and on the same day the two bishops signed a similar authority for the purpose.²

By agreement dated 24 Nov., 1460, between the Abbot and Convent of Furness of the one part, and Elizabeth, Abbess of

¹ Record Office, Ancient Deeds, B. 8,770, and *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 271.

² Ancient Deeds, B. 8,770.

the Monastery of Syon and the Convent of the other part, touching the controversy between the Abbot of Furness and Nigel, late Prior of St. Mary's of Lancaster, and the said Abbess of Syon, now having the estate which the said late Prior had in the priory the said abbess agreed to let for the term of sixty years to the Abbot and Convent of Furness all the rights in the fishery of the water of Lune, which were the subjects of the agreement above referred to, viz., from the place called St. Marie Well, in the water of Lune, to the ford called Prestwath.¹

By deed dated 12 June, 1461, the Archdeacon of Richmond, after reciting the deed of 1430, directed that the words "and other charges, ordinary and extraordinary whatsoever, in the said Church of Lancaster and the vicarage aforesaid in any belonging and the payment of the same" imposed on the vicar by the former deed should be annulled, but that the vicar, besides the charges in the former deed specially described, should find bread and wine for the sacramental communion of the parishioners of the Church of Lancaster, and also all manner of lights as by law required in the same church to be found, and oil for the lamps and rushes for the chancel and the accustomed remuneration to those bringing the same, oil and chrism and incense.²

By a lease dated Aug. 4, 1469, Elizabeth, Abbess of the Monastery of Saint Saviour and of the Virgin Mary and St. Bridget of Syon, granted to John Gardyner of Lancaster "a certain water mill of ours situate upon a certain piece of ground or island called le Eyre with a certain other piece of land called Brerebuts in Newton, containing by estimation an acre and a half lying to the east of the water of Loyne which mill the said John Gardyner has built anew at his own expense" (our fishery in the said water of Loyne excepted) for two hundred years from the date of the lease at a rent of six shillings and eight

¹ Thirty-sixth Record Report, p. 162.

² R. O., Ancient Deeds, E. 1.

pence. The deed provides that "because the said John Gardynere intends God permitting to establish a certain fit chaplain to celebrate worship in the Church of the Blessed Virgin of Lancaster every year and to instruct and inform boys in grammar the said mill is let to the same John by the said abbes and convent for the time and price stated above and withall the said chaplain shall specially recommend in his prayers the living and dead of the said monastery and also shall instruct the boys coming there in grammar freely unless perchance something shall be voluntarily offered by their friends to the said chaplain in recompense."

This was the foundation of the old School at Lancaster, a foundation which has continued until the present time.

John Gardynere by his will dated 21 June, 1472, after bequeathing his soul to Almighty God, to the Blessed Mary and all His saints, and directing his body to be buried in the Parish Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, near the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury, on the south side, directed: "I will and appoint that a certain chaplain shall be there to celebrate Mass for ever, provided always nevertheless that the said chaplain be of good conversation and virtuous conduct, otherwise the said chaplain may be expelled from the said service and another proper priest may by the advice of my executors be elected to serve there.

Also I bequeath to the same altar a certain vestment embroidered with gold, a white vestment, a stole, a maniple, and a girdle with linen suitable for the altar.

Also I bequeath to the said altar one silver gilt chalice with a silver gilt paten with a corporal and a silk veil for the same.

Also I will that the chaplain serving in the said office may receive and have annually from the mill of Newton a hundred shillings by the hands of my executors.

Also I will that a certain grammar school within the town of Lancaster be supported freely at my own proper charges, and

that the Grammarian keeping the said school may have per annum six marks to be received from the said mill by the hands of my executors, and that William Baxstonden shall keep the said school for the term of his life, that is to say so long as the said William shall be able to instruct and teach the boys; also I will and assign my water mill aforesaid in the vill of Newton, situate upon the water of Loyne, to remain in the hands of my executors, with one close containing one acre, and adjoining to the said mill, from which mill and close my said executors shall pay annually to the said priest and grammarian keeping the school aforesaid a hundred shillings and six marks as is above written; also I will that the residue of the annual income of the said mill be reserved for the support and repair of the aforesaid mill.

Also I bequeath all my lands and tenements with their appurtenances for the support of my almshouse which I have ordered to be built anew and for the support of the poor persons therein contained and of one chaplain in the Parish Church of Lancaster to celebrate at the same altar where the other priest shall celebrate provided nevertheless that the said priest if there shall be occasion shall in turn celebrate within the said almshouse if there shall be any poor persons therein who are not able to go to the said church and that the said chaplain shall levy out of the said lands and tenements by the advice of the said feoffees and pay to each one of the said poor persons [] per annum.

Also I will that all my jewels be taken into the hands of my executors and be disposed of for procuring a license from our Lord the King for the same and obtaining other things necessary for the completion of the same."

After a bequest of furniture and five marks to his wife Isabella, the testator directed that Ralph Elcock, chaplain, should have the choice of his two chantries, and that Christopher Leye might occupy the other chantry if he wished. The testator's lease of the Grange of Beaumont, together with the

fishery, were left to John Bowet, together with the residue of his lease of Loyne's mill. The residue of his lease of Aldcliffe was left to Nicholas Green (or Reyner), together with the lease of Thurnham. The tithes of Newton and Bulk and the herbage of Ridge were left to John Bowet, and the corn tithes of Skerton to Richard Bowet.

The testator then directs "that a flag called a Through of Marble be put over my grave, also I bequeath for the building of a choir by the direction of my executors."

"Also I will that if Ralph Elcock and Christopher Leye shall die, or one of them shall die, or he or they shall refuse to occupy the chantries aforesaid, then it may be lawful for my executors to elect other proper priests, or one other proper priest to perform divine service in the chantries aforesaid.

Also I bequeath to Sir Thomas Broughton ten marks out of my effects to indemnify my executors in the fulfilling of my Will.

And the residue of my goods above unbequeathed I leave to the discretion and disposal of my executors," who were Ralph Elcock, chaplain, Christopher Leye, chaplain, Nicholas Gardyner and John Bowet.

And the testator most earnestly entreats Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester, to become sole superintendent in ~~the~~ premises, and in his absence Sir Thomas Broughton.

The will was proved in the Minster Church of York on the twelfth day of September, 1483, and administration of the goods of the testator granted to Nicholas Gardyner.

On the twelfth June, 1485, Elcock, Oxcliffe and Greenbank, founded a chantry consisting of one perpetual chaplain at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Parish Church of Lancaster, situate on the south part of the said church, to celebrate Divine offices there for the welfare of the King and of his soul when he shall depart out of this life, and also for the good estate of the Monastery of Syon and of the said Elcock, Oxcliffe, and Greenbank, and for their souls after their death,

and for the souls of John Gardiner and Isabella his wife, and also for the soul of Robert Brockholes. Nicholas Green was to be chaplain of the said chantry, which was to be called "The perpetual chantry of John Gardiner in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster."

The chaplain and his successors were to be a perpetual body and to have a common seal. The chaplain was to receive for his own support and for the support of four poor persons at the east end of the Parish Church of Lancaster and then lately erected and finished by John Gardiner certain properties, so that each of the said poor persons should receive weekly seven pence, and a certain woman serving them two pence a week, such woman to serve the said poor in washing the chambers and their linen, cleaning the hospital and bringing to the hospital victual for the poor bought in the said vill of Lancaster. Provision was made in the case of the misbehaviour of the four poor persons (after admonition), for the Mayor and twelve brethren of the vill of Lancaster to expel the offender.

In 1489 the bailiffs and inhabitants of Lancaster decided to enclose a piece of land adjoining their town, on which ground the farmers and tenants of the Abbess of Syon claimed to have exercised rights of common from time immemorial. A writ was therefore issued to the Receiver of the County Palatine of Lancaster to ascertain the facts, and pending the inquiry to enjoin the bailiffs and inhabitants of Lancaster to desist from their purpose.

In 1511 appears the following survey of the possessions of the priory in the neighbourhood :—

Lanc^r.

"The surveyng of Manors Londs Tenements and other Possessions in the Countye of Lancaster perteynyng to the Monasterie of Syon 2ndo Henⁱ 8^{vi}.

Aldclif
cum
membris.

"First my Ladys Courte was kept at Aldcliff the Monday after the Feast of Decollation of Seynt John in the second yere of King Henry the Eighth wher my Ladys Tenants appered as haith ben accustomyd.

"The Tenants claymed ther to have Tymbre of my Lady to repair their Holdyngs, which was denyed them by my Ladys Councillor, bycaus throweout the Contry every Tenant reparith and fyndeth all Tymbre at his own Costs.

"The Water of Lune lyeth sore uppon my Ladys Ground besids Lancaster and specially uppon three Closes in the Holdyng of (blank) and haith worn by Estimation 3. or 4. acres of Ground furth of the said Closes ther, as the Fyshe-were is made, and daly is lyke to take away more of the said Closes without ther be other Wers and Staks sett for kepyng the same and all that is worn and encroched theruppon goeth to the Kyngs Tenants to a Comen that thei use ther, and so my Lady losith the same Ground.

"The Mylle that John Gardener toke of my Lady ther is not well repared nor the Dame mayntened, therefore the Indentur ther of must be seyn—and the water that goth furth of Lune to that Mylle causeth all the Breche of my Ladys Ground afore-said: my Lady haith but $\frac{5}{8}$ by yere for the Mylle and a Close called the (torn) adjoyning to the Mylle: and the Close is worthe 5^s by yere thereof and ever will be, or bettir. Memorandum to enquire if it wer hurtfull to my Lady to tak that Mylle, or unto hir Tenants:—for suerly, if the Fysche-were wer not well made all the holle water of Lune wold lieve his Corse to the Mylle and so take away mucche of my Ladys Ground adjoynyng thereto. And the seid were is made longur by (blank) Rode or more by Reason of the seid Breche than it haith ben in late yeares past.

"Also ther be 2 Wodds of my Ladys, on is called the Ryge Wodde & the other is called (blank); as for the Ryge it is well grown called with fair yong oke which wilbe fare Tymbre within fewe yers, Ryge if it is kept as it is, for ther is no great Wast therin ther is (Ridge in Bulk). Tymbre Trees in it but no great Number also ther haith ben a Lodge for the Keper of the Wodde to resort to but not to dwell in, it is in Dekay and therefore George Syngleton is commanded to repair it.

"Also ther is on called Olyver or Roger Suthworth which holdeth the third Part of the Hirbage of the seid Wodde called the Ryge in ferm & pay therfore 40^d yerely to my Lady. And the seid Suthworth is discharged by my Ladys Councell bycause he haith felled wod & made Distruction therof And claymeth to have the Pannage as well as the Hirbage which was never in his Lease nor never had but only my Lady & suche as she suffrid to have it as the Keper of the Wodde; Also the seid Suthworth makth not the Enclosures of the seid Wods but hurteth other Tenants adjoynyng (and he was agenst my Ladys Tenants of Neuton & Bulk to have enclosed their Comen from them) and he suyth William Syghote in the Court of Lancaster for the same Pannage and not in my Ladys Courts.

"As for the other Wodde called (blank) there is neither Tymbre Trees nor yong oke likely to be Tymbre it haith ben so takyn on by Tenants that it is almost destroyed. Ther be many Scrugges therin which will help to repare suche Tenements or Barnes as my Lady haith when neid is, if thei be kept from hensfurth.

"And for the Savegard of the seid Wodds ther is a Payn of 1^s . . 3^d putte in the Courte to every Tenant that fellith eny Wodds ther from hensfurth without Licence and divers other americyed in the Courte for suche Fellyngs as be made aforetyme.

The
Comyn.

"Also wher as the Inhabitants of the Town of Lancastre had made a great Enclosure of the Comen More called Whermore in the Twenty fourth yere of King Henry the Seventh by Reison wherof my Ladys Tenants of Neuton & Bulk shuld have lost their Comen ther wiche thei have hade Tyme out of Mynd: the seid Tenants in the 24 Yere aforesaid pulled down all the seid Enclosure & so it restith to this Day—How be it the Town of Lancast^r. dothe pynd (*i.e.* impound) the Bests of the seid Tenants sometyme and therefore it is provyded that thei shall make the rescous if thei doe so eny more from hensfurth and els sue Replevyns: And if eny Bests of the seid Inhabitants of Lanc^r.

come into my Ladys Ground to brynge them to Alclif to the Pound and ther to kepe them till thei have made amends for the Hurts thei have don.

"The Chauncell of the Parishe Church of Lanc^r. haid Neid The
to be amended as well in Glasynge as in Leds and specially the Chauncell
great Wyndoe above the Hiegh Auter (and therefore the Vicar of
must be called uppon if it is his Dwyte by Composition) yet the Lancastre.
Vicar shewed otherwise to the Parishe ther (& the Parishe
Preist said to us that the Vicar seide he must have it delyvered
to hym or he repared it) and that is not so for it is accept by
W. J. Payn [?] his Predecessor Also the Vicarage is dekaide & if it
be not amended shortly it will fall all down to the ground.

"Also certain Parishens and Tenants in an Iland ()
complayn that thei oftymes have their Freyns dye ther without
Rights of the Church: bycaus thei be oftymes inclosed in with
the See that no man can come to them and therefore thei
desyre that where the Vicar doth fynde a Priest to syng at the
Chapell within the seide Iland every Sonday & Haliday that the
seide Priest might contynually abyde among them and thei wold
to their Power bere a ley towards his salary if my Lady and
the Vicar wold bere some Charge with them."¹

By the spring of the year 1536 parliament had granted to the King power to deal with the possessions of every religious house, the income of which did not exceed £200 a year, and under this Act Henry proceeded to deal with the lesser monasteries, though not without resistance. This resistance was an indication of the popular disapproval of Henry's measures, and the smouldering flame of discontent burst into the full blaze of open defiance in Lincolnshire. This was hardly quelled when Yorkshire rose in arms. The revolt began in the autumn of 1536 and continued throughout the winter. The insurgents demanded the reversal of the Royal policy, a reunion with Rome, the restoration of Catherine's daughter

¹ Baines' *Lancashire*, vol. v., pp. 467-8.

Mary to her rights as heiress of the Crown and redress for the wrongs done to the Church.

The Pilgrimage of Grace as the revolt was called went steadily on throughout the winter, and 30,000 men rose in support of the demands. Round Lancaster some 3,000, or according to other accounts 5,000, men had assembled, and their captain, in response to the advice of the Earl of Derby to dismiss his forces to their homes, answered that they had a pilgrimage to do for the commonwealth which they would accomplish or die.¹ John Standish, the Mayor of Lancaster, was threatened with violence, the Prior of Cartmel was reinstated in his priory against his will, the Abbot of Furness came privily by boat to Lancaster, and the inhabitants of Lancaster, Cumberland, and Westmorland joined the rising in large numbers. Lord Monteagle and Sir Marmaduke Tunstall fled from their houses near Lancaster to take refuge with the Earl of Derby at Preston.

In December, 1536, the rising became formidable, and Henry found it necessary to negotiate, and on the 30th December was made from the Market Cross in Lancaster the "high proclamation of pardon granted and given by the King, our Sovereign Lord's Highness Henry VIII., King of England and of France, defender of the faith, Lord of Ireland, and in earth under God supreme head of the Church of England."

The rebels at once flung aside the badges of revolt and returned to their homes. But the towns of the north were no sooner garrisoned and the King's army in the heart of Yorkshire than the veil was flung aside.

A few isolated outbreaks in the spring of 1537 gave a pretext for the withdrawal of every concession, and the arrest of the leaders was followed by ruthless severities. Lord Darcy and Lord Hussey, two of the leaders of the revolt, went to the block. The Abböt of Barlings, who had ridden into Lincoln with his canons in full armour, was hanged with his brother

¹ Chetham Society, vol. 19 NS p. 44.

abbot of Woburn; William Trafford, the Abbot of Salley, suffered at Lancaster; John Paslew, Abbot of Whalley, and one of his monks called Eastgate, were hanged near the abbey at Whalley; and William Haydock at Padiham, on a charge of high treason. The Prior of Lancaster was not of sufficient importance to draw attention to any share he may have had in the Pilgrimage of Grace, but in December, 1539, the parent Abbey of Syon with its possessions passed into the hands of the King.¹

Leland, who visited Lancaster about 1540, states the condition in which he found the remains of the priory:—

“Lancastre Castel on a Hille strongly buildid and wel repaired. [Ruines of an old Place (as I remembre of the Catfelds) by the Castel Hille. *Note in Margin*].

The new Toune (as thei ther say) buildid hard by yn the Descent from the Castel, having one Paroch Chirch wher; sume-time the Priori of Monks Alienis was put doune by King Henry V. and given to Syon Abbay.

The old Waul of the Circuite of the Priory commith almost to Lune Bridge. Sum have therby supposid that it was a Peace of a Waul of the Toune. But yn deade I espiyd in no place that the Toune was ever waulid.

The old Toune (as they say ther) was almost al burnid and stoode partely beyounde the Blak Freres.

In those Partes in the Feeldes and Foundations hath ben found much Romaine Coyne.

[If I had kept by the hy Shore Way from Lancastre to Cumbreland, I should have gone by Cartemaile Sand, wher a fresh Water doth cum, a vii. Myles; to Conyhed Sande, whither a River resortith, a viii. Miles; to Dudden Sandes, wither a River resortith, a iiiii. Miles. Furnis Abbay up in the Mountaines, a iiiii. Miles of. *Note in Margin*].

¹ At the suppression of the monasteries the income of the Priory of Lancaster was estimated at eighty pounds, and its inmates consisted of a Prior, five monks, three priests, and two clerks.

The soil about Lancastre is veri fair, plentiful of Wood, Pasture, Meadow, and Corne. . . . A ii. Mile from Lancastre the cunteri began to be stony, and a litle to wax Montanius".¹

In the meantime the Valor Ecclesiasticus and the reports of the Commissioners of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, furnished material to enable Parliament to deal not only with the monasteries but with the chantries scattered throughout England.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535, Lancaster Priory is recorded as appropriated to the Monastery of Syon and the vicarage is valued as being worth £40 19s. 10d. a year, the name of the priest being William Greyne. The chantry of John Gardynier is recorded as providing for one priest to celebrate mass daily and four bede men. Its possessions consisted of one silver chalice weighing by estimation eight ounces, two vestments with albs, one mass book, one bell in the almshouse, and certain lands yielding a rental of £11 6s. 10d. The priest's name is given as Edward Baynes. A second chantry is recorded in 1547 by the Commissioners of Edward VI., as founded by the Mayor and burgesses of Lancaster, but was in fact the second chantry under John Gardynier's Will and for which the mill in the township of Newton was granted to them for the purpose of founding a grammar school. The priest's name was John Lund of the age of fifty-four years, and he received £4 as his stipend. A third chantry is also recorded by the Commissioners of Edward VI., as founded by the Mayor and burgesses of Lancaster, and endowed with lands called St. Patrick's Lands, "given to the towne which landes otherwhiles have bene ymployed to the maynten'nce of bridges and other uses as nede hath requyred." The incumbent had for his salary the yearly value of the said lands, namely £4 13s. 4d., but nothing further of this chantry is recorded.²

¹ Leland's *Itinerary*, 1769, v. 99.

² *Lancashire Chantries*, Chet. Soc., vol. lx., pp. 225-9.

On the dissolution of the chantries their property came into the King's hands, and in 1548-9 the following report appears:—

“The late stipendiary in Lancaster.

The account of the aforesaid Richard Reyneshawe, Esquire, collector of the rents and receipts there reckoning for two whole years ending at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the third year of the King aforesaid.

Arrears none, because it is the first account to the use of the Lord the King.

Total nothing.

Annual rents, but he renders account of annual rent paid by the Mayor and burgesses of the town of Lancaster issuing from a certain mill there by the year £4, payable at the feast then usual by equal portions as appears by the book of the surveyor thereof remaining. Total £8.”

Sum of the charge aforesaid £8 of which he is exonerated here of forty shillings of a moiety of the rent of the said late stipendiary, due at the Feast of Easter in the 2nd year of the King aforesaid, and by the late incumbent received to his own use before the possessions of the same came to the hands of the Lord the King by reason of an Act of Parliament, etc., etc.¹

The stipendiary, John Lund, was pensioned with an annuity of £4, thus closing the old foundation, but a reference to the mill occurs in a commission issued on the 22nd May, 1571, to John Braddyll, surveyor of woods in the County Palatine of Lancaster, reporting the condition of “Lune Mill which is now by the great rage of waters utterly decayed and that there hathe bene a certeyne yerely rent of iiili^{li} or thereabouts going out of the said Mylle payde to a Chauntrie priest there until the dissolution of Chauntries and after to us and our progenitors in right of our said duchie and that the profitts of the said myllt over and besides the said rent have bene of longe tyme used to be bestowed uppon a scoolemaster to teache a schoole at

¹ Charity Commissioners Report, 1903, 21st July.

Lancaster aforesaid and bringe upp children in learninge and vertue and that the said mille damme and the weare belonginge to the said mylle by reason of extreame fluddes are ruinous and in such greate decay that no profittes thereoff neyther to us nor to the scoole canne be taken or had off the said mille and that the repayre and makeinge of the said weare and mylle will cost one hundred poundes at the leaste before any profite canne arise or come of the same or that the rents thereof will be payde."

The commissioners were therefore directed to view the property and to report as to the ownership of the mill and as to the profits arising therefrom. The return to the commission was made on the 8th June following to Sir Raufe Sadleir, chancellor of the Duchy, and stated that Bryan Newton, mayor of the town of Lancaster, John Hewetson, William Bateson, Nicholas Olyvers, and William Curwen, four of the most ancient burgesses of the town, said that the rent was paid until the mill was utterly decayed; that the commissioners also reported that Robert Dalton, Esquire, was owner of the said mill "by purchas from the late Kyng Phillipp and Quene Mary as appearith by his letters patentes dated the 21th of Marche Anno quarto et quinto Phi et Marie shewed afore us, and hathe received yerely oute of the same mill 6s. 8d. ever synce his said purchas untill nowè of late that he dyd refuse to receive the same, which rente of 6s. 8d. was reservyd upon a lease made to on John Gardener by the Abbatisse and Convente of Sion of the same myll tearme of two hundred yeares as appearith by the same Indent^r. shewed afore us the date whereff is quarto die Auguste Anno dmi 1469. And the same John Garner did graunte oute of his said lease to a Chauntrie prieste a rente or stypende of four powndes by yeare to singe and praye for his soule and to teache a ffree schole. And further the said John Garner and his assignes dyd graunte his said whole lease revercion and tearme of the same mill to the Towne of Lancast^r to this ende that thei shoulde paye to the house of Syon the

said rente of 6s. 8d. And also to the Chaunterie prieste the said some of iiij^{li}. And that thei shoulde bestowe the residue of the profittes remaininge of the same mill upon the Scholem^r. and upholding of the same Myll and Schole as appearith by sufficient conveyance shewed afore us. So the iiij^{li}. ever sithens the dissolucion of Chaunteries hathe bene aunsweryd to the prynce till now of late the myll was decayde"; that "the Quenes Maiestie was seased thereof as parcell of the late dissolved monasterie of Syon by vertue of the dissolucion of Chaunteries" that "there was aunsweryd oute of the proffytts of the same myll towards the sustentacion and mayntenaunce of a scholem^r. whiche did teache a ffree schole in the said town of Lancaster £3 6s. 8d., over and besides the £4 before mentioned, and the said 6s. 8d. rent until the decay of the mill. And for that the said mill is now decayed, there is no school kept in the said town of Lancaster"; that they had consulted builders and reckoned the value of the stone, iron, and timber on the premises, and concluded that it would cost £110 to repair, "and notwithstandinge it standithe in suche damige of ffreshe water besydes the salte water whiche dothe ebbe and fflowe dayly aboute it that no man willbe bounde ffor the upholde of it ffor that it hathe bene three tymes within the memorie of man with extreme waters clearely overthrowne and dyverse persounes drowned in the same."

With this document ends the history of John Gardyner's Mill. Though the commissioners did not actually recommend its abandonment they clearly thought it would be waste of money to repair it, and it probably was left to be eventually entirely washed away by the river and the tides.¹

Meanwhile the main possessions of the priory appear to have been sold to Robert Dalton as appears by a certificate dated in 1557.

¹ Charity Report 21st July, 1903, p. 32. The Chantry Commissioners of Edward VI. record "lande geven to the maynten'nce of Jhus Masse in the P'ish Church there for ever of the yerely value of xs." No further mention of this land is recorded.

Aldeclyff and Bulke in com. pd.—
 in Wapentag de Lounes dale are
 stated to be IIX. XI. IIII.
 and hamelettes de Aldeclyff
 Bulke Lancastre Warton Bolton
 and Scotforde.

"Memor there are no more Landes
 neyther with the sayd townes nor
 within the sayd Wapentaye (p'cell
 of the said possessions.

Also there ys woode growinge
 within the Townshipp of Bulke
 aforesayde But what nombre of
 acres or of what growethe the
 S'eyor p'fytely knowith not.

XXII. Marcii 1557 rated
 for Robte. Dalton Esq. at
 XXVIII. yeares p'chase
 the money to be pd. before
 the firste of Maye nexte
 XVII. die Marcii 1557
 rated for Robte. Dalton.

The clere yerely
 value of the
 premises LIX.
 XI. IIII. which
 rated at
 XXVIII. yeres
 p'chase amount-
 yth to

MDCLXVII.
 XVII.
 IIII.

The Kinge and Quenes Ma^{ties}. to dyscharge the p'chaser of all
 things and incumbrances made or done by their Ma^{ties}. excepte
 Leases. The purchaser to dyschardge the King and Queenes
 Ma^{ties}. of all ffees and reprices goinge out of the premisses. The
 teanure in Chyfe by Knightes S'vice. The p'chaser to have th'
 issues from the ffeaste of the puryfycacone of our Lady laste

paste. The p'chaser to be bounde for the woodes. The Leade bells and advowsons to be exceptyd.

Edward Waldegrave ffrancis Englyfelde John Bakere.

For the sum of £1,667 17s. 4d., therefore, paid to the Exchequer by Robert Dalton of Bispham, in the County of Lancaster, Esquire, the King and Queen granted to him the lordships and manors of Aldcliffe and Bulk, with all messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments known by the name of Aldcliffe and Bulk, sometime belonging to the late priory of Lancaster and formerly parcel of the possessions of the lately dissolved Monastery of Syon in Middlesex, and all property in the wapentake of Lonsdale, and in the parishes or hamlets of Aldcliffe, Bulk, Lancaster, Warton, Halton, Bolton, and Scotforth, sometime belonging to Lancaster Priory, which premises were then estimated at the clear annual value of £59 11s. 4d., except all bells and advowsons belonging to the premises; to hold the same to Robert Dalton, his heirs, and assigns to their proper use for ever; to be held of the King and Queen by the service of one-twentieth part of one knight's fee. The grant is dated 21 March, 1557-8.¹

Having dealt with the lands belonging to the alien priory of Lancaster the crown proceeded to deal with the advowson of the living, and by deed dated the fourth November, 1559, granted to Nicholas Leyborne of Cunswick the right of patronage of the vicarage of the Parish Church of Lancaster to be held of the crown by the service of the 40th part of one knight's fee.²

Nicholas Leyborne died on the 6th July, 1560, and his inquisition taken on the 23rd August, 1560, states that he was seized in fee of the advowson of the vicarage of the Parish Church of Lancaster, and that he had by deed dated 12th June,

¹ *Patent Roll* 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, part 8, m. 5.

² *Patent Roll* 1 Elizabeth, part 3, m. 16 (23).

1560, granted the said advowson to William Leyborne, gentleman, his younger son, to hold for the next turn only.¹

One privilege remained, that of Sanctuary, but the reign of Henry VIII. saw a material limitation of the privileges of sanctuary. The custom of setting apart places in which criminals were safe from the penalties attached by law to their offences was of great antiquity, but by an Act of Parliament passed in 1529 felons or murderers availing themselves of it were to be branded in token that they abjured the realm, and the privilege of sanctuary was taken away from all persons guilty of high treason and from pirates. In 1540 many sanctuaries were abolished, those permitted to retain the privilege being cathedrals, parish churches, and hospitals, and certain towns, eight in number, of which Lancaster was one. In the sanctuary at Lancaster twenty persons under a governor might remain for life, but many of the more serious offences were omitted from the list for which the privilege of sanctuary could be claimed. Eventually statutes of 1604 and 1624 provided that no sanctuary or privilege of sanctuary should be thereafter admitted or allowed in any case.

¹ R. O., *Duchy of Lancaster Records*, Inq. p. m., vol. xi., No. 52.

As to other possessions of the priory a lease from the crown (Record Office, *Patent Roll* 3 Elizabeth, part 13, m. 14 (21); see also Exchequer Ministers' accounts 31 and 32 Henry VIII., No. 112), dated 20 February, 1561, recites that Agnes, formerly abbess of the former Monastery of Saint Saviour and Saints Mary the Virgin and Bridget of Syon in Middlesex and the convent of that monastery, by indenture dated the 22nd day of August, 1537, leased to Thurstan Tyldesley of Wordely, in the county of Lancaster, Esquire, all the various properties within the wapentake of Amounderness, which had been parcel of the Priory of Lancaster, except what had been long before demised to Eleanor Singleton and George Singleton, and also except all advowsons with the pensions of Croston and Eccleston, to hold from the Feast of the Annunciation in 1539 for the term of thirty-one years at a rental of £30 6s. 8d. That by a writing dated Feb. 3, 1561, Edward Tyldesley, successor of Thurstan Tyldesley, had surrendered that lease. That the crown therefore leased to Edward Tyldesley all the tithes, pensions, tithe barns, and appurtenances within the wapentake of Amounderness, which belonged to the former Priory of Lancaster, to hold them for the life of Edward Tyldesley at a rental of £23 19s. 8d., and after the decease of Edward Tyldesley to pay to the

Summarised, therefore, the priory of Lancaster maintained its existence as a cell of the Norman Abbey of St. Martin of Sées for nearly three and a half centuries, for another century it continued to exist as a cell of the Abbey of Syon in Middlesex, and the middle of the sixteenth century saw its various properties, some of which had come down from the days of Roger the Poictevin, scattered far and wide amongst various owners, who were quite ready to mount to fortune on the ruins of the ecclesiastical establishments.

Still, however, the old church, probably rebuilt by the nuns of Syon, was left standing, and, though the main possessions of the priory have disappeared, the church stands out on the summit of the hill overlooking the River Lune as an evidence of the skill of its builders in the days of old.

crown the best beast of Edward Tyldesley in the name of an heriot, and after such decease the premises were to remain to Anne Tyldesley, one of the daughters of Edward Tyldesley, for her life at a rent of £23 19s. 8d. After the decease of Anne another heriot was to be paid and the property remained to Joan (or Jane) Tyldesley, the other daughter of Edward, for her life. The tenants were to carry out all necessary repairs during the term.

The crown by writ of privy seal dated 13th August, 1608 (*Patent Roll* 6, Jas. I., part 3, No. 18), at the petition of Thomas Sherley the elder, of Wiston in Sussex, knight, granted to Henry Fanshaw, knight, John Osborne, and Francis Goston all the tithes of corn, grain, and hay in Poulton, Marton, Stalmine, Preesall, Hackensall, Hasco, and Peel in the county of Lancaster, with the moiety of similar tithes in Bispham and the tithes of the Pool, the moiety of the pension of Preston, all formerly in the tenure of William Bradley and Alice Bradley, and which are of the yearly value of £24 1s. 7d., and formerly part of the possessions of the Monastery of Syon, to be held of the Manor of East Greenwich by fealty only in free and common socage, paying for the above named premises the sum of £24 1s. 7d. at the Feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

CHAPTER V.

THE COMMONWEALTH CHURCH SURVEY, 1650, thus refers to the Church of Lancaster:—

Inquisiçon indented taken at Lancaster, in the County of Lanc^e y^e xvijth day of June, in y^e year of our Lord God, 1650, before Richard Shuttleworth, John Starkie, Thomas Whittingham, John Saurey, Jereiah Aspinwall, George Touluson, William West and Georg Pigot, Esq^{rs}., by virtue of a Cômmission vnder y^e Greate Seale of England to them others directed, bearing date y^e Twentie ninth day of March last, for inquiring of y^e Number, reall yearly value & situaçon of Churches & Chappells within y^e said County, and now y^e same is pvided of maintainance and preaching Ministers by y^e Oathes of good and lawfull men of y^e Hundred of Loynsdale [Lonsdale] in y^e said County, viz., Thomas Westm^{ore} of Middleton, geñ; Gyles Hysham of Lancaster, geñ; (Edmund) Berwicke of Highfield, geñ; Robert Caton of Scottforth, geñ; Thomas Lawson of the Craw-dubb, geñ; (Robert Dickenson) of Boulton, geñ; Edmund Howseman of Slyne, geñ; Thomas Hynd of Heaton, geñ; William Thornton of Halton Parke, geñ; Richard Hewetson of Bare, geñ; Henry Holme of Netherkellet, Jun^r., geñ; Robert Troughton (of Overton, geñ); and John Wilkinson de eadem, geñ; who say upon their Oathes, That y^e Parish Church of Lancaster, within y^e said Hundred of Loinsdale and County of Lancaster, is a Viccaradge p'sentative by y^e said George Touluson, And That ye parsonage or Rectory or Tythes of Corne and graine within most of y^e said parish are impropropriated to S^r Robert Bindlos, Baronet & his heires, & are farmed att ffive hundred and Tenn pounds p añ, or thereabouts. And ye

said Jurors say That y^e said parish of Lancaster doth containe within it y^e severall Townships, Hamletts, or Villages of y^e severall distances from y^e said parish Church hereafter following, viz. (Lancaster) whereof y^e Church is seated; (Scottforth distant as) aforesaid one mile; Ashton ffoure miles; Thurnham ffive miles; Quarmore (Quernmore), ffoure miles; Wyersdale, eight miles; Gressingham, eight miles; Caton, ffour miles; (Stalmine), seven(teene) miles; (Skerton, one mile; Poulton, Bare, and) Tho(ris)holme [Torrisholme], three miles; Midd(leton) six miles; (Overton, six miles); He(aton), three miles; Toxteth Parke, fffitie miles; part of ffull (wood, sixteene miles; and Cadiley [Cadley], sixteene; Bleasdell [Bleasdale] fforrest, thirteene miles); and Myers(cough) thirteene miles. And that there is belonging to y^e said Vicaradg twenty seaven acres of gleab land lying neare y^e Church (within the Towne of Lancaster, and that the said Viccar hath the Tythes of Corne) and graine belonging to his Vicaradge onely in Lancaster, Th(urnham) cū Glass(on, Baldsbury) [Badsbury], and Midgham [Midgehall] in Myercough [Myerscough], and likewise Wooll, Lambe, pig(g), goose, hay, hempe, flax and small tythes in Lancaster, Skerton, Poulton, Bare, and Thorisholme, and) most of y^e said Parish. Th(at the whole) pfitts issuing out of and belonging to y^e said Vicaradg are worth Two hundred (and eighty pounds per añ to the Viccar whereof the aforesaid gleabe is parcell.

And that there are within and part of the said pish these Chappells hereafter recited, being distant from their Parish Church, viz., Wyersdale, eight statute miles, Admarsh in Bl(easdall), thirteene mils; (Stalmin, seaventeene miles; Gressingham, eight miles); Caton, ffour miles; Overton, six miles; Toxteth Parke, fffity miles.

And That y^e Viccar for y^e Tyme being att Lancaster aforesaid is Mr. William Marshall, M^r of Arts, a godly and painfull Minister (of Jesus Christ).

And y^e said Jurors say, That y^e Severall Chappells belonging

to y^e said Parish Church of Lancaster (are) pvided of Maintenance & Ministers as hereafter is expressed, viz., y^e said Chappell of Wyersdale (hath and time out of mind hath had ffoure pounds) p añ forthe of y^e (Revenue and) Thirtie pounds p añ Augmentaçon forth of y^e unppropriate Rectory of Bolton, belonging to S^r (Henry Compton), knight, a delinquent by order of y^e Committee of Goldsmith's Hall (upon) S^r Henry (Compton's composition).

The Minister at y^e s(aid) Chappell is M^r Thomas Denny, Bachalour of Arts, who has beene a preaching Minister there above (twelve) yeares.

And That y^e Chappell of Admarsham [Admarsh] (in Bleasdale, hath neyther Minister nor maintenance, and that the people thereabouts are an ignorant) and careless people, knowing nothing of y^e worship of God, but live in ignorance and supsticçon (and) six myles from any Church or Chappell.

And That y^e said Chappell of (Stalmin hath) about ten pounds p añ in small Tythes, and fifty pounds p añ by Order from y^e Committee of plundered Ministers, the Minister there for y^e Tyme being M^r Jenney Ma(ister) of Arts.

And that y^e said Chappell of (Gressingham) hath about Six pounds Thirteen shillings four pence p añ in small tithes and fforty pounds p añ forth of y^e sequestred Tythes imppropriate to y^e Lord Morley, a papist Delinquent, by order from y^e Comittee of plundred Ministers (the minister there) M^r Sell, a painfull Preacher. And that y^e Congregaçon of y^e said Chappelry of Gressingham humbly pray That they may bee made a Parish, And That y^e Inhabitants of Aughton being four myles from their parish Church (and within two myles) of Gressingham, And also that y^e Congregaçon of (Aaram) [Arkholme], (seperatēd) from Melling, its Church by y^e Rive Loyne [Lune], which they cannot pass without danger of life, may be sepatated from their said parish and visited to (theire said) Congregaçon & Church of Gressingham, which is humbly submitted by y^e said Comissioners and Jurors.

And y^e said Jurors further say, That y^e said parochiall Chappell of Caton hath about Three pounds Six shillings Eight pence p anñ in small Tythes, and a hundred pounds p anñ forth of y^e Rectory of Boulton [Bolton] belonging to y^e said Sr Henry Compton a Delinquent by Order of Goldsmiths Hall vpon y^e said Delinquents Composiçon ; the Minister there for the Tyme being is M^r Schoolcroft Maister of Arts.

An That Overton had Antiently, but not of late, foure pounds p anñ paid by y^e Vicar of Lancaster, and aboute three yeares since fourty pounds p anñ granted by y^e Comittee of plundered Ministers forthe of y^e said Rectory of Boulton, which forty pounds is now reduced to about Sixteene pounds p anñ by y^e Sollicitation of one Mr. Chamberlaine, Agent for y^e said Sr Henry Compton, whereby their Minister M^r Thomas ffawcett, an honest, godly, painfull Man, is lately gone from them for want of Maaintenance. The said Chappell of Overton and most of y^e Inhabitants of Overton (Middleton) and Heaton (except Oxcliff) being about Eighty ffamilies within y^e same Chappelry, are Six Myles distant from Lancaster, their Parish Church, and so surrounded by the flowing sea twice in twenty foure howers That they cannot pass to their parish Church, and have no other Church nearer them but Hysham [Heysham] about Three miles distant from y^e most pte of y^e said Inhabitants, who humbly pray a Settled Maintainance & Ministry, and to bee made a Parish of themselves. In Order to which y^e said Inhabitants have (agreed to remove the) said Chappell to a more convenient place within Middlton aforesaid att their owne Chardge.

And y^e said Jurors doe likewise say, That y^e said Chappell of Toxteth hath Allowance of y^e Tythes within Toxteth by Order of y^e Comittee of plundered Ministers (worth) p anñ Sixty pounds (coib annis) and Tenn pounds out of y^e Rectory of Walton by like Order ; y^e Minister M^r Thomas Huggin, an honest godly Man and a Graduate.¹

¹ Record Soc., vol. i., pp. 124-128.

CHAPTER VI.

CHURCH BOOKS.

THE secular affairs of the Parish of Lancaster were managed by a body of laymen known as the twenty-four or the twenty fourtie; their duties included the superintendence of the repairs of the church and churchyard, the appointment of sextons, the extermination of sparrows, foxes, and vermin, the control of any charitable bequest to the poor, and apprenticing the children of the poor. The twenty-four were made up of the following representatives, one from each of twelve townships:—

Aldcliffe	Poulton	Stodday	Bare
Middleton	Quernmore	Torrisholme	Ashton
Thurnham	Bulk	Heaton	Overton.

Two each from the townships of—

Scotforth	Wyresdale	Skerton,
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with five and the Mayor from Lancaster.

The records of this body commence in 1641, and are continued at intervals until 1825, when they began to be termed sidesmen. 1858 is the last occasion on which the election of nine church-wardens is recorded, and after 1862 only two wardens for Lancaster are appointed.

The earliest existing volume of the church books contains a few entries copied from an earlier volume; amongst these entries are the following:—

27 *March* 1641

Agreed that for after tyme all those that take up any Seats in ye Church for ye burieinge of yr friends shall set them againe is as good a manner as they find them, and in case of

disability of such as shall cause seats to be taken up It is agreed that ye next of ye kindred to ye Deced or ye Deced's heirs Exors or Admrs shall be lyable to make good ye same.

1 *Aprill* 1652

It is appointed and agreed by the 24 of ye parish of Lancaster that the Clarke and Sexton of ye parish shall take care yt all the ffoure Bells shall be runge upon all occasions, that they be carefully lookt to, viz^t ye Clarke ye first and ye fourth bell and the Sexton the second and the third Bell: also the Clarke is appointed to looke to ye Clocke and the Sexton is to Ringe ye Bell at 4^r of ye Clock in ye morneinge and at Seaven of ye Clock in ye Evening all ye Winter quarter.

19 *April* 1657

Ordered that the Sexton of ye parish shall ringe the Great Bell at seaven of ye Clock at night and 4 of ye Clock in ye morning all ye Winter quarter viz^t from the first of November till ye second of ffebr and for soe doing he is to receive every yeare five shillings.

7 *April*, 1662

Mr. Cole—Order for a Seat.

At a Meetinge at Lanc^r Church ye seaventh of Aprill 1662 of ye major pte of ye 24 men appointed for the affaires and well orderinge of ye Church and parish of Lanc^r upon ye intreaty of Mr. Thomas Cole who is owner of ye howse in Lanc^r called ye New Hall^t late in ye poss^con of Tho. Covell Esq. deced. That the sd Mr. Cole might have a Convenient roome allotted to him in ye sd Church for his said house and him or his that shall be Inhabitants In the same It is ordered: and thought fit by ye major pte of 24 men, Mr. Hugh Barrow Viccar of ye parish beinge then present, That ye sd Mr. Cole shall have that forme or seat in ye sd Church neare unto ye Staires yt goe

¹ The house now used as the Judges' lodgings at the upper end of Church Street.

into ye Organ Lofte beinge next adjoyninge unto a seate there upon ye East which was heretofore allotted and in ye possession of ye sd Mr. Covell dec^d This amongst other things was upon good consideracon agreed upon as aforesaid.

1664 *April 21*

It is ordered that 2 good black buryinge Clothes shall be bought for ye use of ye p'ish upon a moderate rate and kept in ye Vestry also a faire linnen cloth for ye communion table.

1664

It is ordered that ye bellman shall have 4*d.* for every grave he makes in ye Churchyard and 6*d.* within ye Church.

1665 *March 27*

Agreement with James Pinder to provide good and sufficient Bell ropes for all the four bells in Lanc^r Church Steeple and also for the little bell at ye East end of ye Church for 12*s.* a year and the old ropes.

1670 *May 1st*

It is ordered yt ye Viccar of Lanc^r shall at or before mid-summ^r next repaire ye Chancell ye Windowes belonginge therein and whiteninge ye Walls accordinge to right and former customes, if he faile to doe ye p'ish is to proceed therein accordinge to ye Articles made toucheinge ye same and dated 1573 and ye p'ish Clerke is to give him speedy notice.

1671 *April 24*

Ordered yt ye Clerke shall give notice to Mr. Parr . . . yt he repaire ye Windowes and whiten ye Walls of ye Chancell before ye first of June next or else ye P'ish to proceede accordinge to ye order made ye last Easter.

The names of "ye 24 of ye p'ish" appear in 1671 as:—

Lancaster. Henery Johnes Gentⁿ Mayor.

	William Waller Esq.
	Jo. Greenwood Gent.
	Willm. Toulson Gen.
	Mr Prockter.
	Mr Partington.
Bulke and	Robert Styth.
Aldcliffe.	Robert Banton.
Scotforth, &c.	W ^m . Spencer Esq.
	Robert Jackson.
	Tim Gardner.
	Tho. Clayton Gen.
	Tho. Mackerell.
	Jas. Gardner.
	ffr Jepson.
Beyond	Richard Singleton.
Loyne.	Mr Simpson.
	Mr Jo. West.
	Jo. Townson.
	Mr Sam Hulton.

At the Easter meeting in 1672 the following order was made with reference to the Parish Apprentices :—

It is ordered y^t ye £6 paid into this table by Mr Waller for ye last yeare and ye 42s. paid in by Mr Medcalfe Mr West and Mr Atkinson shall be and accordingly is paid into ye hands of Mr ffoster Sam. Hatton and ffr. Jepson to be by them paid over to ye poore children to be bounde Aprentices within their severall divisions And y^t ye same Rule in every devision as to ye distributinge ye money to ye poore shall be observed for ye future.

In May 1673

It is ordered y^t Chr. Yeats by ye 24 so mend ye lead and repaire ye glass sufficiently and keep them in good repaire and give in good security for ye performance of ye same and he is to receive £4 10s. yearly.

It is ordered that ye sume of £16 be gathered in ye parish for ye next ensuing yeare for ye repaires of ye church.

At the same meeting it was ordered—

That noe one of ye parish shall take away ye bell roopes without consent of ye churchwardens.

Three months later the Minutes record—

That 5s. a peece is allotted to ye Ringers for ringinge Sundays and holy days.

In 1673 the Corporation recognised their obligation to repair the Chancel by directing that "Randall Hunter and John Hathornthwaite Chamberlaines of the Burrough aforesaid shall forthwith pay unto John ffoster churchwarden for the said Burrough towards ye charge for the said Burrough in repairing the p'sh Church of Lancaster this p'sent yeare the sume of fifty eight shillings foure pence halfepenny."

On March 27, 1676, the names and salaries of the Bell Ringers are recorded :—

Leo Starnforth	} are appointed Ringers and are to have 5s. a peece yearely and 10s. for ye yeare by past whereof 7s. 10d is paid in pte.
Jo. Adamson	
Tho. Toulson	
Geo. Cooper	
Tho. Jackson	

In 1677 appears a List of Goods belonging to the Church :—

Two Silver Bowles and Covers
ffouer fflagons
One Greene Carpet
One white table Cloth
Two Linen Napkins
Two new fflagons.

On Easter Monday the first of April 1678 "the names of ye 24th of ye Parish" are recorded :—

Lancaster.	W ^m Waller Mayor of Lanc ^r . ffrancis Hunter Gent. Tho. Corles Gent. Ch ^r Prockter Gent. W ^m Townson Gent.
Bulke and Aldcliffe. Scotforth.	Rob ^t Banton. Rob ^t Christopherson. W ^m Spencer Esq. Tho. Waller. Rob ^t Jackson. James Gardner. Tho. Marshall.
Wyresdale & Quarmore.	Tho. Clayton Gent. Timothy Gardner. ffr. Jepson.
Behind Loyne.	Rich. Singleton. W ^m Houseman. Tho. Simpson Gent. John Curwen. Sam Hutton. Jo. West. Richard Edmondson. Robert Beckett.

In the same year there was "Paid for ffox and Grayheads ijs."

So again in 1679 "ffox heads pd this yeare" :—

In Hawthornthwaite 3s.
James Sowers 5s.
Jo. Bury Caton 4s.
James Marsden 18s.
ffrancis Clarkson 1s.
Richard Layfeild Ravenheads 10s.

In 1679 it was—

Ordered that Tho. Townson shall have allowed

for the ensuenge year for ringeing the Bell at 7
 and 4 lookeing att the Clocke keepeinge the
 Church cleane gettinge Rushes as formerly, the
 sume of thirty shillings. } £1 10s. 0d.

In the same year appears the following list of "Goods belonginge to ye Church delivered to ye Churchwardens this yeare":—

Six silver flagons
 Two silver Bowles with Covers
 Two large new pewter flaggons
 ffoure old pewter flagons
 One greene Carpett Cloath
 i Linen table cloath and two napkins
 i Sewe cloath
 two Blacke Coverings

In 1680 there was paid for fox heads the sum of 14s. 1½d.,
 and in 1681 the sum of 27s.

In 1683 are recorded "The names of 24 Gent. of the Parish of Lancaster representatives of ye Parish":—

Mr Randolph Hunter May ^r of Lanc ^r .	
Mr Joshua Partington May ^r of Lanc ^r .	
Mr W ^m Waller.	Mr Samuel Hutton.
Mr John Greenwood.	Mr John West.
Mr Christopher Prockter.	Mr Richard Edmondson.
Mr Henry Jones.	Mr Robert Birkett.
Mr Robert Banton.	W ^m Spencer Esq.
Mr Francis Walker.	Mr James Garner.
Mr Richard Singleton.	Mr Rob ^t Jackson.
Mr John Townson.	Mr Thomas Walker.
Mr John Curwen.	Mr Thomas Mackerall.
Mr Thomas Simpson.	Mr Timothy Garner.
	Mr Francis Jepson.
	Mr Richard Hawthornthwait of Lower Lee.

In 1683 the churchwardens appear to have been exceeding their powers, for the following Minute is entered :—

It is ordered that for the future the Churchwardens shall call to their assistance some three of the floure and twenty or more whereof the Mayor for the tyme being to be always one for every bargaine they shall make for which they shall pay tenn shillings or above about the repaire of any parte of the Church, And that in case the Churchwardens make any bargaine without such assistance the same not to be allowed in their account.

A year later it was—

Ordered y^t noe Churchwarden hereafter shall allow any money for bringing Rushes to ye Church but y^t every quarter shall provide Rushes for their owne quarter.

In 1684 it was—

Ordered y^t ye Register booke and all other papers concerninge the Church shall be kept in the Vestry in the Chest and not elsewhere till further order by this table.

On the 10th of January, 1685, the receipt of a sum of money for a burial in linen is recorded :—

Rec^d then by the Churchwardens and Overseers
which was equally divided in the Parish from
Richard Shierson Exor of Mr Waller for the said
Mr (Waller) being buried in Linen the sume of

} £ 2 10s. 10d.

In 1685 a Seat for the Churchwardens was provided :—

Ordered that a convenient seate shall be made for the Churchwardens for the tyme to att the discretion of the Minister and the 24^{tie} and the Churchwardens to make use of the same seate.

On the 10th of May, 1693, a resolution was passed with reference to re-casting two of the bells :—

Whereas Mr Mayor agreed with William Scott for the castinge the ffirst and second bells and makeing them tuneable for the sume of fforty markes certain and three poundes referred to the 24th of this parish Wee the 24th doe agree to the same Agreement made by Mr Mayor and doe desire him to write to Will^m Scott to perfect the same agreement.

It is then also agreed that Mr Mayor and Timothy Gardner shall go to Wigan to see the Bells cast as they shall conceive fitt and to have 20s. a peece allowed for their paines and expences besides what they shall judge fitt to give and bestow on the Bell ffounder or his servants.

On the 10th April, 1695—

Att a Meeting of the 24th it is then ordered that there shall for this present yeare and for ever hereafter two Churchwardens within Scotforth quarter, viz., that is one in Scotforth and another in Ashton Stodda Thurnham and Glasson.

Difficulties arose in 1695 in reference to the payment of the Church Rate, and on the day after Christmas-day in that year orders were made for proceedings to be taken to recover the rates from :—

Henry Coward	}	Lanc ^r
Robert Lawson		
Dorothy Stirzaker		
Robert Skirrow		Scotforth
Joshua Prockter		Wyresdale

for nonpayment of Assessments
for repair of the Church.

On the 6th May, 1696, the Salary of Parish Clerk was fixed:—

Then ordered by ye 24 of this Parish that ye Parish Clark shall receive yearly ye sume of two pounds for his care in drawing ye accounts and for taking an account of all the things done in ye said parish by inspecting the work in and about the Church and the twenty shillings usually allowed to

ye Churchwardens for their expence shall be part of ye foresaid forty shillings.

On the 1st of April, 1700, a Seat for persons attending Baptisms was provided :—

Ordered that a seate be made at the South Side of the Church opposite to the Churchwardens seat for persons bringing children to be Christened the same to be made by the order of the Churchwardens of Lancaster.

In 1700 the number of foxes heads brought in was—

Joseph Jackson of Wyersdale	-	6
Ja. Dugdale of Bailrige	- - -	2
John Pilling of Quarmore	- - -	3 Brockheads

April 18th, 1700—

Tho. Sherson	{	Are appoint ^d (by the Corporation of Lancaster) to view a certain p ^c ell of waste ground belonging to y ^e Burrough of Lancas ^r and lyeing and being near Lancas ^r School adjoining to ye Church y ^d and to sett out so much thereof as they shall think necessary for y ^e use of Lancas ^r for a Burying place for such criminals as shall hereaft ^r be Excegut ^d at Lancas ^r afore ^d or such p ^s ons as shall hereaft ^r murd ^r themselves within ye s ^d p ^s h of Lancas ^r .
Tho. Medcalfe		
Tho. Westmore		
Tho. Croft		

Pursuant to ye ord^r above we have view^d ye ground afore^d and have sett forth twenty yds. in length and three yds. in breadth within y^e walls to be wall^d at ye charge of ye Parish for ye use abovesaid y^e wall to begin att ye stile going down to ye Schoole and to go twenty yds. Southw^d paying yearly at y^e Feast of St. Michael ye Archangell six pence p. ye churchwardens of ye parish for y^e time being to ye Bayliffs of this Burrough.

This rent was paid annually until 1818, in which year three pounds was paid by the Churchwardens for "removing Malefactors place," part of the new ground then added to the

churchyard being left unconsecrated for the purpose. It was not much used, and was wholly covered by the railway from the Castle Station to the Green Ayre Station in Lancaster.

On the 17th April, 1704, "It is ordered that Bread and Wine for the Sacrament shall be allowed by the Parish to the Chapels of Overton and Wirsdall att Easter according to antiant custome but at noe other tyme."

A year later, however, it was ordered :—That Bread and Wine for the Sacrament shall be allowed by the Parish to the Chapells of Overton and Wiresdall three tymes in the yeare notwithstanding any former order this after a full debate to be finall.

On the 28th December, 1709, "the Corporation of Lancaster ordered in open Councill that a Gallery be builded on the South Side of Lanc^r Church att y^e Costs and charges of y^e Corporacon from ye Great Door of y^e Church to Mr. Hodgson's Gallery—And that M^r Alderman Carter M^r Alderman Westmore and M^r John Edmondson have power to sett forth, bargaine for and sup'vise y^e worke—And that such contracts for the same as shall be made by y^e said sup'visors shall be payd and allowed out of y^e publick stock of y^e s^d Corporacon."

In 1710 the Corporation further "Ordered that the manner of sale of the seates be by fixing a price to each Number and to fall by att a tyme till some purchasor accept it. And the first accept^r to be the purchasor of each seat And if any dispute happen by 2 bidding y^e same price att y^e same tyme the seat to be putt bye again in the sale att the first rate p'posed."

In 1710 the Corporation further directed :—That the seats in the s^d new Gallery in Lanc^r Church marked 5. 6. 7. 8. be hereafter for the use of the Capitall Burgesses and Comon Councill of the s^d Corporacon to sitt in. And that the seats in the s^d

Gallery marked 1. 2. 3. 4. be alsoe hereafter for the use of Mrs. May^{rs} and Recorder's Lady and the wives of ye Aldermen Capitall Burgesses and Comon Councell belonging to the s^d Burrough. And the rest of the seats in the s^d Gallery marked 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. and 20. be exposed to sale to the highest Bidder in ye Town's Hall of the s^d Burrough on Mondey next at one of the clock in the afternoon and that the Bellman be ordered to give notice of the same through ye Town on Wednesday and Monday next.

And it is also ordered that the widows of deceased Aldermen be admitted to sitt in the s^d Seates marked 1. 2. 3. 4. dureing their lives.

On the 5th March, 1710, the Corporation records shew that:—Upon reading the Acc^{ts} of Mr. Alderman Carter and Mr. Alderman Westmore upon and concerneing the building of y^e new Gallery in Lanc^r Church comitted to their care pr. order of Counc^l dat^d 28th Dec., 1709, wherein they were to sup^{vise} and make bargains workemen according to their best judgem^t. Wee doe find the same acc^{ts} to amount to the sume of Eighty Pounds layd out and disbursed in finishing y^e s^d Gallery wch s^d accounts are allowed by ye councill—of wch £80 Edm^d Hornby Esq^{re} is to pay the sume of ten pounds to y^e Corporacon for one of the Seats in the s^d Gallery now sett out p. agr. of parties.

And two months later the Corporation directed—that Mr. Carter, Mr. Edmondson, Mr. Tho. Sherson and Mr. Backhouse doe attend Mr. Recorder when he waites upon y^e Comissary of y^e Spiritual Court when y^e dispute about y^e new Seates in the Church is to be argued with Edm^d Hornby Esq^{re} att y^e s^d next Spirituall Court to be held att Lanc^r.

The cost to the Corporation of the new Gallery was £97 12s. 9d. and towards that sum they received the following amounts for sale of seats :—

Mr. Cole	...	...	...	...	£10 10
Mr. Denison	...	...	...	...	10 0

Edmund Hornby, Esq.	...	...	10	0
Mr. John Bryer	...	...	4	15
Mr. C. Butterfield	...	...	4	5
Mr. Thos. Postlethwaite	...	...	3	15

In 1716 the Corporation agreed that the further sum of Thirty Pounds be allowed for erecting the Steps etc. at the Church Stile.

On the 22nd April, 1717, appears a Minute with reference to the Wine for Sacrament :—

Wee whose names are subscribed being Sidesmen or 24 for the Parish of Lancaster do hereby order that the Churchwardens for the future shall bye the Wine for the Sacrament by the true Comon Wine Measure and shall see it measured accordingly.

Edw. Cole, Mayor	John Rigmaiden
J. Fenton, Vicar	Thomas Bond
Tho. Sherson	James Rowlandson
Tho. Waller	Richard Hathornthwaite
Tho. Westmore	Nicho. Hathornthwaite
Ric. Simpson	Robert Jackson
Tho. Hinde	Chr. Atkinson.
James Holilure	Joshua Lodge
Robert Bond	
John Styth	
ffran. Taylor	
Rob. Smith	

In 1718 the Corporation decided "that Mr. Mayor and the Bailiffs do lay out of the Town's Money in erecting a Registry and Consistory in the P'ish Church of Lanc^r the sume of ffifteen pounds and no more."

In the following year it was "considered by the s^d Mayor Aldermen and Councill assembled that the s^d sum of ffifteen

pounds will not come near the charge expended by the s^d Mayor and Bailiffs by reason of the Largeness of the Registry and Consistory being for Eight Deanerys and also the 'great advantage of the s^d Court will be to the Town of Lancaster It was therefore unanimously voted and ordered that not only the sume of fifteen pounds but also w^t further sumes the s^d Mayor and Bailiffs shall justly make appear to have been expended and laid out in that affair shall be allowed them in the s^d Bailiffs Accts. for the year.

The Corporation expended the sum of £43 15s. 5d. in constructing the Registry.

In 1718 at a meeting of the twenty-four of the Parish upon the fifteenth day of June, 1718, It is agreed that an Assessment not exceeding four hundred pounds be allowed for the reparaire of the Church and Steeple and adding two new Bells.

Four years later the Minutes record :—
1722 Aprill the 29th

Att a Meeting of the 24 of the parish and severall of the Inhabitants (pursuant to notice given on the 22nd instant) It is agreed that the great Bell which is now broke shall be cast into two smaller and a new one added to make the number six tunable Bells and that an Assessment sufficient to defray the charge be laid through the parish.

On the 15th April, 1723, it was Ordered by the 24 the same time that part of the Wine for the Sacrament shall be taken up att Mr William Bryers at as lowe a price as it can be agreed for and that the remainder shall be taken at any Tavern, provided they will take the same price.

A Memorandum is made on the 29th of April, 1723, that :—
Chrs. Butterfield gen. Mayor of Lancaster Dr Fenton Alderman Westmore and James Thompson Churchwardens of Lanc^r sent for James Fell Geo. Foxcroft and Wm. Addison Masons to ye

house of John ye Parish Clerk to contract with one or more of them for pulling down ye Wall of ye South Side of ye Church Steps and rebuilding it again in a substantial manner and likewise for new laying so many of the Steps as are any ways shrunk and for finding everything for completing this work. At this Meeting Dr Fenton proposed that each Workman should privately write down ye sume wch he could finish ye work for wch was accordingly done and ye summes writ down were as follows :—

			£	s.	d.
Ja. Fell	...	...	7	0	0
Geo. Foxcroft	...	...	7	0	0
W ^m Addison	...	...	2	15	0

These summes were read privately by ye Mayor Vicar Alderman and Churchwarden aforesaid and Jas. Fell and Geo. Foxcroft (without being made privy to what W^m Addison had written) were asked by Dr Fenton if they would not take less yn they had writ down. Who answering no and immediately withdrawing a Bargain was concluded with W^m Addison for £2 15s. for ye sd work wch he is to finish before Midsummer next.

On the 28th April, 1724, an important alteration in the Church was ordered :—

It is this day by a majority of voices agreed at a Meeting of the 24 of ye Parish and ye Parishioners pursuant to ye notice given publickly in ye Church last Sunday y^t a Gallery be erected at the charge of the Parish from ye Back of ye West end Gallery to ye West end Wall and from ye end of Mr^s Myers seat to ye South Wall and y^t a convenient number of ye seats be appropriated to ye use of ye Singers and ye rest be disposed of to defray ye charges of erecting ye said Gallery, ye sd seats for ye Singers and ye seats to be sold to be ordered at ye discretion of ye Vicar and Mayor for ye time being and Mr. Tho. Sherson Jun^r of Lancaster and that they together with

ye Churchwardens or some of them do agree and contract with such workman or workmen as will build ye sd Gallery at ye most reasonable rate and y^t ye s^d Vicar Mayor Mr. Sherson together with ye Churchwardens or some of them do wait upon M^r Commissary to Pray his Licence for erecting ye sd Gallery.

It is this day likewise ordered at ye same Meeting by a majority of ye parishioners and 24 aforesaid y^t ye sum of Forty pounds be assessed upon ye Parish for defraying ye charges of erecting ye said Gallery.

In 1726 the Corporation "Ordered and agreed this day in Council that Mr. Mayor and the Bayliffes do subscribe One Hundred Pounds tow^{ds} purchasing an Organ out of the Town's stock to be paid in three years time in equal proporcons upon demand in each year and the same to be allowed out of the Town's stock."

In 1727 this was altered, the Corporation recording "Whereas by order of Council of the thirtieth day of June, 1726, It was then ordered and agreed that the then Mayor and Bayliffes should subscribe the sume of One Hundred Pounds (towards purchasing an Organ) out of the Town's Stock to be p^d in three years time by equal proportions Yet 'tis now considered of in Council and ordered that the said recited order shall be void And that the sume of Five Pounds be paid Yearly by the Bayliffes for the time being (in lieu of the s^d sum of One Hundred Pounds) for and towards a yearly salary for an Organist so soon as a proper organ can be procured for the Parish Church of this Burrough."

In 1728 the "Four and twenty" consisted of:—

- 3 for Lancaster
- 2 Bulk and Aldcliffe
- 2 Skerton
- 3 Poulton Bare and Torrisholme
- 1 Heaton

1	for Middleton
1	Overton
1	Stodday
1	Ashton
1	Scotforth outside
1	Scotforth inside
2	Wyresdale
1	Quernmore
1	Glasson and Thurnham.

In 1729 the Corporation Minute Books record :—

At a Meeting of the Mayor Aldermen and Council in the Council Chamber It is ordered by an unanimous consent of the Council that the sume of Sixty Pounds be forthwith p^d by the Chamberlains of this Burrough in part of a Bond given for a Salary for an Organist and that Interest upon the s^d Bond be discounted for so much paid in part of the s^d Bond.

The Corporation accounts for 1730 mention the sum of £50 as paid to James Fenton, L.L.D., and Robert Gibson, Esq., in part of the principal of £100 bond for the Organist's salary, and the accounts for 1731 include "paid towards lining the new Seats in the Church and for Indentures between Dr. Fenton and the town £3 6s. 3½^d. Paid for two prayer books for them and their successors, 13s. 4^d."

A receipt dated 12th November, 1747, after reciting that the Corporation had advanced the sum of £50 for the Organ and Organist's salary, and had become bound to William Stratford and others in a considerable sum of money, of which the last payment of £50 was that day paid, the said William Stratford and James Fenton, the Vicar, admitted that the bond was thereby cancelled.

On the 19th of April, 1731, "It is ordered that one pound per annum and no more be paid ye Blower of ye Bellows of ye Organ."

In December, 1730, "It was proposed to the s^d Mayor Aldermen and Council whether it would be proper for the Corporation to undertake the building of a new Gallery in Lancaster Church according to a scheme then produced.

And agreed nem-contradicente That it is proper for the Corporacon to build or erect a Galery pursuant to the s^d scheme And that Mr. Mayor Mr. Chr. Butterfield, Mr. John Bowes, Mr. Robt. Carver and Mr. Miles Barber do treat with persons ab^t building the s^d Galery and transact the whole affair relating thereto."

In October, 1731, the Corporation decided "that the Councilmens' Seats in the Galery on the North Side of Lancaster Church marked 3. 4. 7. 8. be sold with all convenient speed to the highest bidder at the Comon Hall of the s^d Burrough and that the money ariseing by such sale be applyed towards defraying the charges of erecting the new Seats in the chancel of the s^d Church And that the four Seats in the s^d Gallery marked 1. 2. 5. 6. be made into two seats only for the uses mentioned in an order of the fifth of March, 1710."

"Also ordered that the New Seats now erecting in the Chancel of the s^d Church be sold with all convenient speed to the highest bidder (reserving four seats for the Capital Burgesses and Comon Council next to Mr. Mayor's and the Aldermen's Seat on the same side of the Isle) and that the s^d four seats be forthwith lined after the same manner with Mr. Mayor's and the Aldermen's Seat."

The Corporation accounts show the following receipts from the Sale of Seats in the south gallery of the church:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr Bowes	10	5	0
Mr. Benison	30	10	0

The Corporation also paid the sum of £2 10s. as interest on the £50 for the Organist.

"An account of the charge of erecting the seats in the Parish Church of Lancaster and Chancell thereof by the Corporation of Lancaster in 1731 and 1732.

The above account to the Corporation debtor.		} p. Contra Cred ^r .	
To sundry charges of obtaining the faculty	} 6 5 6	By the charge of erecting Mr. Mayors and the Aldermans seats.	} 10 10 0
To John Robinson as by contract for erecting the seats.	} 100 0 0	By the four seats for the Councilmen valued at	} 75 0 0
To do Robinson for fur- ther work than the agreement.	} 4 16 6	By the privilege of ye burials within the Chan- cell (that within the Communion rails ex- cepted).	} 10 0 0
To one oak plank Mr. Hornby the late Bay- liffe paid for to Thomas Wakefield.	} 1 2 11		<hr/> 95 10 0
To Mr. Bowes for three fir balks for Mr. Fos- ter's Gallery contents 36 feet at 14.	} 2 2 0		
To a consideration to be allowed the Corporation for undertaking the re- pair of the Chancel.	} 100 0 0	Ballance of this Account due from the seats to the Corporation	} 118 16 11
	<hr/> £214 6 11		<hr/> £214 6 11

To the Corporation D ^r		Cred ^r	
To the Ballance of the Account on the other side.	} 118 16 11	By Cash from Mr. Bowes May 9-1732 being paid in part to John Robinson the same day being the Or- ganist's money.	} 60 0 0
		By more Cash of ye Organ- ist's money p ^d to John Robinson on the 14th December, 1732.	} 6 16 0
		By three fir balks from Mr. Bowes paid for out of Organist's money.	} 2 2 6
			<hr/> £68 18 6

Ballance due to the Corporation to be paid out of the Organist's money.	}	49 18 5
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22nd October, 1735.

Received the above ballance by us :—

James Rigmaiden.
Miles Barber.

Lancaster the twenty-first day of October, 1735, Then the Account above was stated and allowed by us whose names are subscribed and the ballance due to the Corporation of Lancaster is £118 16s. 11d. But in consideration of the s^d one hundred pounds above mentioned and of the comodiousness of the Corporation Seats and of the fees to arise by burials in the Chancel of the said Church (that part within the rails of the altar excepted) to be received by the Mayor and Bayliffs of Lancaster for the time being The said Corporation is for ever hereafter to repair the roof wall windows and all other parts of the said Chancel without receiving any other or further recompence towards such repairs And the Trustees for erecting the said seats in the Chancel and intended galleries do hereby agree to transfer their power and trust now remaining in them to the worshipful the Comissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond the worpl. the Mayor and Recorder of Lancaster for the time being and the Rev^d the Vicar of Lancaster for the time being Trustees for the Organ and Organist's Salary of the said Church concerning the said seats and intended seats and Gallerys for and towards the Organist's Salary except the Mayor Aldermen's seats and the ffour Councilmen's seats next adjoyning to be granted to the said Corporation and their successors for ever.

Witness our hands :

Witness :
Ja. Holmes.

Will. Stratford.
John Bowes Mayor.
J. ffenton.
Jno. Casson.
Miles Barber."

In pursuance of the above arrangement the Corporation appears to have received the following sums of money specified for burials in the Chancel, and to have paid the following sums for repairs of the Chancel ;

	Received for Burials.	Paid for Repairs.		Received for Burials.	Paid for Repairs.
1732	—	5 3 8 ¹	1776	0 10 0	—
1734	—	16 11 1	1778	—	0 8 8
1735	49 18 5	91 11 9	1780	1 0 0	—
1738	—	4 18 8	1788	—	0 4 0
1740	1 10 0	—	1793	0 10 0	—
1744	—	4 2 9 ¹	1797	1 10 0	—
1745	—	0 9 0	1798	—	0 3 0
1746	0 10 0	—	1799	0 10 0	—
1747	0 10 0	6 8 4	1804	0 10 0	—
1749	0 10 0	5 10 7	1806	0 10 0	—
1750	0 10 0	9 12 8	1809	—	12 5 5
1751	0 10 0	2 15 4	1810	0 10 0	—
1753	1 0 0	2 0 1	1811	0 10 0	—
1756	—	1 0 1	1812	—	2 11 0
1757	—	0 18 0	1813	—	2 1 11
1758	—	0 6 11	1814	0 10 0	—
1759	0 10 0	1 17 4	1815	0 10 0	—
1760	0 10 0	0 10 6	1816	0 10 0	—
1761	—	0 11 10 ¹	1818	—	1 5 10
1762	—	2 11 0	1823	5 5 0	100 0 0
1764	0 10 0	0 7 4	1824	5 5 0	—
1767	0 10 0	1 7 4	1825	5 5 0	—
1768	2 0 0	2 3 1	1826	10 0 0	—
1769	2 0 0	2 5 6	1828	—	3 2 4
1771	2 0 0	—	1829	—	9 8 0
1772	0 10 0	—	1830	—	32 19 0
1774	—	0 7 11	1831	—	36 14 0
1775	0 10 0	—	1832	—	30 1 0

In 1732 the roof of the Church required repairs, and an Assessment of £140 was ordered for that purpose.

In 1733 the Duchess of Hamilton, who was then residing at

Ashton Hall, within the parish, appears to have omitted to pay the assessment made upon her for "At a Meeting of ye 24. or Vestry Men of ye Parish on Easter Monday being 26th of March in ye Parish Church of Lancaster. Whereas four pounds and ten shillings together with severall other arrears are due to the said Parish from Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton It is agreed and ordered that a case be drawn and sent up to Dr Henchman to take his opinion what will be the best method to compell her said Grace to pay up her Arrears and that the Charge of the Opinion and Drawing up the case be p^d by the s^d. Parish."

In 1735 the Corporation record that "As the Organist for the time being is to have the benefit of the seats in the Chancel (those for the Comissary the Corporation and the Vicar excepted) so the Ballance of the Account on the other side is to be reimbursed out of the organist's money."

In 1738 the Corporation received eight shillings "for a parcel of old glass and lead taken out of the old window belonging to the Chancel of Lancaster Church."

In 1743 the unsatisfactory state of the Bells was again under consideration, and at a meeting held on the 13th June of that year "It is unanimously agreed on that the Churchwardens of this Parish contract with Abel Ruddall of Gloucester Bell-founder for casting anew the six Bells of this Church according to his proposalls given in and now perused at this Meeting."

At the same time it was "unanimously agreed that two Stone Dial plates be put up in the Tower or Steeple of this Church in the Raising or Building thereof the one on the South side the other on the East side thereof and that the frame to be made for the Bells of this Church shall be so ordered and made as to hold eight bells."

Six days later another meeting was held, and it was

"unanimously agreed that the six Bells belonging this Church shall be cast anew and that the great Bell shall be twenty hundred weight and the rest tuneable and in proportion and to defray the charge thereof an Assessment of two hundred and ten pounds shall be charged and taxed on the Parishioners of the s^d Parish whereof one hundred and five pounds to be raised this year and the other one hundred and five pounds to be raised next year."

A week later the Vestry thought the proposed new bells could not be heard to advantage unless the Tower was raised. Accordingly on the 20th June, 1743, "At a Meeting of the Vestrymen or Sidesmen of the Parish of Lancaster and the parishioners of the s^d Parish this day met in pursuance of Notice given in the Parish Church of Lancaster on Sunday last it is unanimously agreed on to have the Tower or Steeple of the s^d Church raised ten yards higher for the Better hearing of the six Bells of the s^d Church and that an Assessment of one hundred and ninety pounds shall be charged on the Inhabitants of the said Parish, one half thereof to be raised this year and the other half of the said sum to be raised the next year and it is also agreed on that Publick Notice shall be given on some Sunday in the said Church for workmen to meet at a proper time and place with their proposals for doing any of the work as well stone as woodwork and providing materials for raising the s^d Steeple."

The payment for the new Bells gave rise to difficulties, for on the 26th March, 1744, "Proceedings were directed to be taken against John Woods James Hatch Thomas Brewer all of the Township of Skerton and Leonard Stout of Hatlocks occupiers of land in Skerton who had refused to contribute and pay their respective Church rates or Taxes 'towards the repairs and necessities of the Parish Church of Lancaster and the raising the Tower or Steeple of the s^d Church and the casting anew the six Bells.'"

The work of raising the Steeple however proceeded, and on the 5th April, 1744, "It is unanimously agreed that the Base and Battlement of the Tower or Steeple of this Church shall be of hewn free stone on the outside according to a scheme or Platform hereunto annexed and that there shall be four piramidical pinnacles at the corners thereof and four weather-cocks of copper suitable to the said four corners."

On the 2nd May, 1745, the Corporation directed "That the seat in the Gallery belonging to this Borough which was heretofore allotted to the Capital Burgesses and Common Council men's wives to sit in be let forthwith to the highest bidder for three years of which publick notice is forthwith to be given."

On 26th August, 1745, the Corporation directed "That notice be given by the Bellman to such person or persons as do or shall intrude into the seats of the Capital Burgesses and Common Council that are not of the said bodies or officers of this Corporation that they forbear to come there any more."

Three years later it was "Agreed by the Vestrymen that the Steeple be roughcasted with Lime and Sand or good Mortar and that an Assessment of Eighty Pounds be charged and raised in the parish of Lancaster towards the Repairs and necessities of the Church for ye ensuing year."

The work, however, was not completed without further difficulty. Disputes arose with Adam Batty, the contractor, as to the amount due to him for work done and materials provided about the Steeple. A meeting directed that the sum of £46 14s. 5½d. be tendered to him in satisfaction of his claims, but in June, 1747, it is recorded that Adam Batty had commenced a suit in the King's Bench against Robert Foxcroft late Churchwarden and his bill was above double the value of estimates thereof made by disinterested workmen Resolved that suit be defended by Mr Foxcroft and that Mr Wm Dickinson be Attorney or Solicitor in the s^d cause and that Mr Foxcroft and

Mr Edward Suart present Churchwardens be managers of the s^d suit or cause and that they be re-imbursed by the parish.

In September of the same year "It is agreed that the two new Bells be received and used in the Steeple of the s^d Church as Church Goods and remain as such and that the charge of hanging the lesser of the said Bells be paid by the s^d Parish as also that the said two new Bells shall be rung and remain upon the same footing in all respects as the other Bells of the s^d Church.

Unfortunately, however, the ambition of the Vestry to possess a lofty tower and a fine peal of bells overleaped itself, for in a little more than six years from the completion of the tower a meeting of the Vestrymen and parishioners was held on the 16th May, 1753, "to consider what is proper to be done with the Steeple which is thought to be in great danger of falling. It is unanimously ordered consented and agreed as follows:—

That the Bells be immediately taken out for the Preservation of the Steeple and the Bells.

That this Meeting be adjourned till Wednesday the thirtieth day of this Instant May in order to consider further about the said Steeple and that Publick Notice be given in the Church on Sunday next of the said adjournment."

Accordingly, at the adjourned meeting on the 30th May, 1753, it was resolved "That the further consideration of the Steeple be postponed 'til it has been viewed and examined by Mr Sefton who has been wrote to by Mr Grey the Churchwarden and is hourly expected and that upon his arrival he take a strict view of the Steeple in the presence of James Fenton Esquire Mr Mayor Mr Butterfield Mr Williamson Mr Joshua Lodge Mr Edward Marshal Mr Bowes Mr Grey and Mr Robert Houseman of Skerton or of such of them and such others who pay parish Rates as shall attend and after such view the said Mr Sefton shall make his Report in Writing under his Hand with his observations of what is necessary to be done for

the safety of the Steeple which Report shall be laid before the next Vestry Meeting that can be legally called after such view."

Mr. Sephton's report condemned the Steeple, and on the 4th June, 1753, "It was unanimously ordered and agreed that the Steeple shall be totally taken down and rebuilt and that Mr Sephton do immediately prepare a plan and estimate for taking down and rebuilding the same."

Later in the same month the following directions were given :—

"That the principal front of the Steeple shall face the south.

That the Steeple be a distinct building of itself and not to be built upon any part of the Church Wall.

That the sum of £500 shall be raised by an equal rate on the Parish for taking down and rebuilding the Steeple and that the same shall be raised at the times following that is to say the sum of £166 13s. 4d. in this year the like sum of £166 13s. 4d. in the year 1754 and the like sum of £166 13s. 4d. in the year 1755.

That Mr Grey give Publick Notice for workmen to bring in their proposals and Estimates on Thursday the twelfth day of July next at nine of the clock in the forenoon of the same day in the Vestry of the said Church for pulling down and rebuilding the Steeple according to Mr. Sephton's plan now left in the Hands of Mr Grey and for replacing the Bells and Bell frame and for doing all other Acts matters and things whatsoever relating thereto as shall be judged necessary and proper at such Meeting and that no proposal shall be received from any persons but who are Master Masons."

Accordingly at a meeting on the 12th July, 1753, it was ordered "William Kirkby of Lancaster Mason having delivered in his Proposals to pull down and rebuild the Steeple hang the Bells and do everything relating thereto pursuant to the Plan and Proposals signed by him and that being the lowest sum offered It is ordered that the Pulling down and rebuilding the said Steeple and the other work mentioned in the said

Proposals shall be let to the said William Kirkby for that sum (Adam Batty of Lancaster House Carpenter and William Sutton of the same place Dyer giving a proper Bond with him for compleating the said work pursuant to the said Plan and proposals and to the satisfaction of such person or persons as shall be appointed by the Vestry or Churchwardens to survey and inspect the same and for upholding and supporting the walling and Mason's work of the said Steeple for twenty one years from the finishing thereof).

That Mr Alderman Barber of Lancaster be appointed and is hereby appointed to survey and inspect the said work and that he shall have allowed and paid by the Churchwardens for the time being the sum of Twenty Pounds a year and that he attend the whole work from the Beginning till the whole shall be intirely finished unless he shall be removed by some future Vestry Meeting.

That Mr Sephton shall be paid by Mr Grey the present Churchwarden the sum of seven pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence for drawing the Plan of the said Steeple and his journey and other trouble and advice and assistance about rebuilding the Steeple.

William Kirkby's method of proceeding with the work did not meet with the approval of the Vestry, for at a meeting on the 11th November, 1753, "held to consult upon urgent affairs relating to the Fabrick of the said Church and to discourse with the workmen engaged to build the Steeple :—

It was unanimously ordered and agreed that unless William Kirkby the workman employed to rebuild the said Steeple do immediately proceed in his work and do the same pursuant to the Articles entered into by him so as to secure the West End of the said Church and to prevent the same from falling thro' the Damage done thereto by the said Kirkby's taking down the Steeple by undermining or otherwise contrary to the said Articles that an action be immediately comenced against the said Kirkby and his Sureties in the Bond given by

them for the said Kirkby's performance of the said Articles and that Francis Atkinson Attorney at Law be employed to comence and prosecute the said Action and that the Churchwardens for the time being be the managers of the same."

Three months later directions were given "That some able and experienced workman be immediately sent for by the Churchwardens to view and examine so much of the said Steeple as is already built and to give his opinion in writing relating the same and particularly relating that part of the Steeple which adjoins to the Church.

That Mr. Sephton of Liverpool be immediately sent for for the Purpose above and that Mr. Thomas Walker the younger of Lancaster Cabinet Maker be spoke to to assist and consult with the said Mr. Sephton and that they give their sentiments relating the matters aforesaid and such other matters as shall be inquired of them in writing to Mr. Grey one of the Churchwardens who is hereby directed to give proper order in consequence thereof.

That if the said Messrs. Sephton and Walker shall think it prudent to have the Ashlers in the Steeple bound with Iron such Iron as they shall think proper and lead for fixing it shall be provided at the expense of the Parish but finding such Iron shall not any way prejudice or vary the agreement made with the workmen made for building the Steeple.

The Churchwarden's Accounts include the following items:—

		£	s.	d.
1750	Received for burials in the Church ...	2	8	1
	Paid for the new Chalice in exchange			
	for the old one	1	12	4
	„ Expenses at Christmas	0	5	0
	„ at laying Church Tax	0	9	0
	„ the Parish Clerk's Salary	1	0	0
1751	Received for burials in Church ...	4	8	4
	Paid for Sodding Bell House floor ...	0	2	0

1751	Paid for Rushes for Church	0	10	0
	„ Masons when fastening corners of Steeple	0	1	0
	„ for little bell rope	0	1	0
	„ for a fox head	0	1	0
1752	Received for burials in the Church...	2	10	0
	Paid for cleaning the Candlestick 15s., and Rushes 10s.	1	5	0
	„ for Stones for the Battlement...	16	5	10
	„ seven ringers	7	0	0
	„ for 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons Wine for Lancaster	16	10	9
	„ for 6 gallons for Wyresdale ...	2	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	„ 5 gallons for Overton	1	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	„ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons for Poulton	0	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	„ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons for Poulton	0	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1753	Received for burials in the Church...	2	3	4
	Paid for postage of several letters about the Steeple	0	1	1
	„ for a messenger to Mr. Sephton at Liverpool	0	15	0
	„ Mr. Sephton for his journey and expenses	2	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	„ Mr. Rigley for taking down the Bells	7	17	6
	„ for Liquor and Bread at taking down the Bells	0	14	9
	„ labourers for burying the bones out of Charnal House ...	0	19	10
	„ Henry Sephton for his plan journey and expenses ...	8	6	6
	„ Mr. Sephton for coming to view the west end of the Church ...	3	3	0
	„ his expenses	0	18	3

the Church of Lancaster.

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1753	Paid Mr. Butterfield for a rope to take the Bells down	3	3	6
	„ expenses when we met to con- sider the insufficiency of the east side	0	5	6
	„ William Kirby	166	0	0
1754	Received from the Trustees of the Organist's Salary	50	0	0
	Paid for Ale at laying the first floor	0	5	0
	„ to Myles Barber on account for his attendance at the Steeple	30	0	0
	„ for Ales at sundry times to the Steeple	0	16	6
	„ for drawing the bond to Mr. Parrin, the Organist	0	2	6
	„ for Rushes for the Church ...	0	10	0
	„ for a fox head	0	1	0
	„ William Kirby	166	0	0
1755	Received for burials in the Church...	2	15	0
	Paid for carting the bell frame to the Church	0	4	0
	„ expenses at rearing the Steeple	1	0	6
	„ for Ale to the ringers on ringing the first peal	0	5	0
	„ for Ale for the ringers on the fifth November	0	1	0
	„ for Ale for the ringers on the King's birthday	0	1	0
	„ for Ale for the ringers on appointing the ringers ...	0	2	0
	„ for damage done to the Vicarage Land by taking down the Steeple	3	3	0
	„ for Rushes	0	10	0

1755	Paid for three fox heads	...	...	0	3	0
	„ William Kirby's bill for Steeple			91	14	9 ³ / ₄
1756	Received for burials in the Church...			1	18	2
	Paid William Kirby's bill in full for					
	Steeple	...	...	149	3	5 ³ / ₄
	„ expenses at engaging the ringers			0	2	0
	„ ringers for ringing at declaration					
	of war	...	...	0	5	0
	„ for getting sods and leading					
	them to the Steeple	...	...	0	2	8
	„ the ringers salaries	...	...	8	0	0
	„ Mr. Lambert	...	...	150	0	0
	„ for a fox head	...	...	0	1	0
1757	Received for burials in the Church...			1	12	6
	Paid ringers for six rejoicing days	...		0	7	0
	„ for work at the bone house and					
	levelling the yard	...	...	0	15	9
1758	Received for burials in the Church...			3	5	0
	Paid expenses consulting about the					
	Clock	...	...	0	7	0
	„ for the ringers Ale	...	...	0	5	0
	„ for two fox heads	...	...	0	2	0

No further difficulty as to the work of rebuilding the Tower is recorded, but in 1758 steps were taken to place a clock in the Steeple. The Vestry directed "That a Clock with Three Faces to wit one Face to the East one to ye North and one to ye South of the Steeple be Erected and Placed in the 4th Steeple Provided it can be done without vacating the security entered into by W^m Kirkby and his Surety for upholding the said Steeple."

The meeting was adjourned until the 1st December "to take in Proposals from workmen for that Purpose and in the meantime to be Advertised in the Liverpoole paper."

At that meeting it was decided "That Joshua Horrocks of Lancaster Clock Maker Erect and Build the said Clock according to his Scheme now exhibited at the Price of Fifty-Eight Pounds Provided that nothing before mentioned shall extend to the said Jos. Horrocks Building a stage for the said Clock But that the same shall be done at the Parish Expence."

The Churchwarden's Accounts include the following items:—

1759	Received for burials in the Church...	2	2	6
	Paid Thomas Noon's account for Ale	2	0	6
	„ Expenses at Christmas ...	0	7	6
	„ for ringers drink at rejoicings...	0	5	0
	„ Paid for eleven fox heads and one wild cat head	0	12	0

One more minute is recorded as to the Steeple, namely, on the 20th January, 1760, when it was "Ordered y^t the sum of Ten Pounds be raised to repair the damage done ye Steeple by the late Lightning."

Having disposed of all questions relating to the Steeple, the Vestry turned their attention to the broad flight of steps leading to the Church. Directions were given at a meeting held in February, 1761, "That the steps leading to the Church shall be all new laid with stones of fifteen inches to sight each step and three inches overlap and each step to rise six inches high and the Flatts to be proportioned as the ground will admitt of not having above two steps together between each flatt and it is Ordered that Publick Notice shall be given by the Bellman to call the workmen together to know who will do them the best and cheapest, none of the flags or stones to be made use of in the work under one foot broad and two foot long and the rest of the stones to be made use of in the Church or Churchyard at the discretion of the Churchwarden."

A month later it was ordered "That the Gates at the Entrance leading into the Churchyard shall be made of

Wrought Iron and that Mr. Edmund Ford the present Churchwarden shall have the liberty and power of contracting and agreeing with any workman for that purpose and that a sufficient Assessment shall be laid to defray the Expense thereof.

"That a Battlement equal and like to that upon ye Chancell shall be raised upon the North side of ye upper Leads and that the old steps leading to ye Churchyard shall be made use of for that purpose so far as they can be."

The Churchwarden's Accounts contain the following items:—

1760	Received for burials in the Church...	2	10	0
	Paid for a Whip for the Sexton ...	0	3	0
	„ expenses setting the new Steps	0	18	2
	„ the ringers the night the King			
	was buried	0	0	6
	„ for assisting to ring the great bell	0	10	0
	„ for eight fox heads	0	8	0

The new organ erected in 1760 by "Father" Smith gave rise to disputes.

On the 17th August, 1761, the Vestry directed "That the opinion of the Solicitor General shall be taken relating to the matters in dispute between Mr. Gerard Smith Son and Executor of his late Father the Builder of the Organ within the said Church and the Reverend Doctor Fenton concerning the £100 lodged in his Hands till such Organ was finished pursuant to Articles and how Doctor Fenton may be most properly indemnified in disposing of the same.

On the 7th October, 1761, a meeting was held to consider the state and condition of the Organ within the Church. It was found that the same was so very greatly out of Repair that it was in Danger of going to Ruin and becoming useless unless speedily amended and put into Order And it was also found that upon the nearest Calculations which could be made from the Survey and opinions of workmen skilled in Organ Building

that it will cost one hundred pounds or thereabouts to repair and amend the same.

The Vestry therefore resolved to authorise the churchwardens to contract for the repairing and amending the said Organ as speedily as possible, and to lay a rate to an amount not exceeding £100 for that purpose, "And whereas it appears from the Accounts of the Reverend James Fenton Doctor of Laws Vicar of the said Parish that there remains the principal sum of one hundred Pounds in his hands which was detained by him and the rest of the Trustees who first contracted with the late Gerard Smith deceased for the building of the said Organ untill the same Shod be completed and finished according to Articles And which said Sum of £100 or so much thereof as shall be necessary the said Doctor Fenton is ready and willing to advance and lay out in the compleating and in the repairing and amending of the said Organ instead of the said £100 now ordered to be raised by the said Parish as aforesaid on his being indemnified by the Parish from payment of the same over again to the representatives of the said Gerard Smith" Now it is Resolved and Ordered "that the rate ordered to be levied should stand as security for the £100 to be advanced by Dr Fenton and that he should be indemnified against all claims in consequence of his so advancing the £100." This was "unanimously resolved and agreed as above by us whose names are hereunto subscribed for and on behalf of ourselves and the Rest of the Parishioners of the said Parish the day and year above written :—

Rob^t Foxcroft Mayor
J. Fenton
Gwalter Borranskill
W. Butterfield
M. Mason
W^m Sudell
Henry Hargreaves
Rob^t Housman
Hen. Williamson
John Bowes

Peter Cock's Mark
Edw^d Marshall
Edm^d Masheder
John Webster
Thomas Edmondson
William Taylor
W^m Barrow
Tho^s Cartmel
Tho^s Barrow
Edm^d Ford."

The Churchwarden's Accounts include the following items :—

1761	Received for burials in the Church...	1	19	2
	Paid for rebuilding the steps ...	26	0	0
	„ Expenses at two meetings about the gates	0	3	6
	„ about the organ	0	2	0
	„ for ale for Workmen at sundry times	0	19	9
	„ for a surplice	5	4	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	„ for repairing the flags	16	0	0
	„ for the new gates	50	0	0
	„ for four fox heads	0	4	0
1762	Received for burials in the Church...	3	11	8
1763	Received for burials in the Church...	3	9	2
1764	Received for burials in the Church...	2	10	10
	Paid for two fox heads	0	2	0
1765	Received for burials in the Church...	2	5	0
	Paid for a fox head	0	1	0
1766	Received for burials in the Church...	2	14	2
	Paid for fox heads	0	5	0
1767	Received for burials in the Church...	3	2	6
1768	Received for burials in the Church...	1	13	4
	Paid for three fox heads	0	3	0
1769	Received for burials in the Church...	3	18	8
	Paid for ale on rejoicing nights ...	0	12	6
	„ for thirteen fox heads	0	13	0
1770	Received for burials in the Church...	2	10	0
	Three fox heads	0	3	0
1771	Received for burials in Church ...	3	6	8
	Paid for three fox heads	0	3	0
	„ for repairing and raising the Church bells	37	11	6
	„ for laying the belfrey with sodds	0	10	6

In October, 1771, a petition was presented to the Vicar of Lancaster, through the Mayor and the Recorder, that Joseph Crompton, then an Organist at Leeds and a pupil of Dr. Nares at York, should be appointed as Organist. The Vicar replied assenting to the petition but stipulating that Mr. Crompton was not to enter upon the salary attached to the office till Easter next, and asking that he should undertake to repair the organ and instruct Miss Parrin, the late organist's daughter, to play upon the organ so long as shall be judged necessary. Mr. Crompton assented to these conditions but there was presumably some hitch in his appointment, as on April 7th, 1772, the Vicar appointed John Langshaw as organist.

In 1772 the organ again required repair, and the Trustees for the organ were directed "To immediately goe about the repair of the organ assisted by the Churchwardens of the Parish if they see it necessary."

Mr. Joseph Holloway was accordingly instructed to repair the organ, but in April, 1774, the Minutes record that certain extra work done by Mr. Holloway was "incompleat and insufficient"; his remuneration was therefore to be placed in the hands of the Churchwarden to be applied as might be in future directed. No directions are however recorded.

The Churchwarden's Accounts include the following items:—

1772	Received for burials in Church	...	2	4	2
	Paid for repairs of Organ	...	60	0	0
1773	Received for Burials in Church	...	1	15	10
1774	Received for burials in Church	...	2	10	4
	Paid for three fox heads	...	0	3	0
	„ for ale for the workmen	...	1	5	0
1775	Received for burials in Church	...	3	11	8
	Paid for two fox heads	...	0	2	0
1776	Received for burials in Church	...	4	10	0
	Paid for two fox heads	...	0	2	0

1776	Paid Mr. Langshaw for repairing bellows	...	...	...	3	3	0
1777	Received for burials in Church	...	...	...	4	5	8
1778	Received for burials in Church	...	...	...	3	7	0
	Paid for an umbrella...	...	...	...	2	17	3

At a meeting held on the 5th of April, 1779, it was agreed "That it has been the usual custom that no 24 man can be put on to serve as Churchwarden for any Part of the Parish."

The Churchwarden's Accounts include the following items :—

1779	Received for burials in Church	...	...	...	3	12	4
	Paid for six fox heads	...	...	...	0	6	0
1780	Received for burials in Church	...	...	...	3	13	1
	Paid for four fox heads	...	...	...	0	4	0
1781	Received for burials in Church	...	...	...	2	6	0

At a meeting held on the 16th April, 1781, it was ordered and agreed by the said Vestrymen "That the Rev. Mr. Marton shall and do erect a Pew or Seat in the West Aile of the Church about the font up to the carv'd work at his expense and in consideration thereof it is agreed that Mr. Marton shall have a part of the present Christening Pew as now marked out for his own use and his Heirs for ever the whole to be executed under the direction and inspection of Mr. Myles Pennington, Churchwarden."

The Churchwardens Accounts include the following items :—

1783	Received for burials in Church	...	...	...	2	2	4
1784	Received for burials in Church	...	...	...	1	8	0

In 1785 the Churchwardens were directed to take Order with regard to the recasting of the 6th Bell which appears to this Meeting to be rendered unfit for service, that they do everything necessary for the taking down of the old Bell and

replacing the new one and all expences relative thereto be pay'd out of the Parish Rates.

The Churchwarden's Accounts include the following items:—

1786	Received for burials in Church ...	1	13	4
	Paid for plans and estimates for a			
	new portico at little door ...	0	5	0
	„ for a new bone house ...	0	7	6
	„ ringers for practising in summer			
	evenings	1	0	0
	„ for hanging sixth bell ...	8	7	9½
	„ Thomas Mears of London for			
	recasting sixth bell	20	6	1½
1787	Received for five burials in Church...	0	16	8
1788	Received for burials in Church and			
	under flags in Churchyard ...	1	8	0
1789	Received for burials in Church ...	1	4	0
1790	Received for burials in Church ...	1	19	0
	Paid expenses on recasting little bell	2	18	4
1791	Received for burials in Church ...	2	5	0
	Paid Thomas Mears for exchange of			
	little bell	1	11	2½
	To cash spent on St. Stephen's Day			
	treating the Curates, Church-			
	wardens, &c.	2	8	0
1792	Received for burials in the Church...	1	10	0
	Paid for four fox heads	0	4	0
1793	Received for burials in the Church...	3	10	0
	Paid for treating the Clergy, Church-			
	wardens and Organist, in			
	number fifteen persons ...	4	0	0
1794	Received for burials in Church ...	0	16	8
	Paid for eight fox heads	0	8	0
1795	Received for burials in Church ...	1	0	0

1796	Received for burial in the Church ...	1	0	0
	Paid for proclamation for a general fast and prayer	0	1	6
	„ for prayer of thanksgiving for Sir John Jervis' victory over the Spaniards... ..	0	1	6
1797	Received for burials in the Church...	1	3	8
	Paid for a form of prayer for Lord Duncan's victory over the Dutch fleet on the 11 th October, 1797	0	1	0
	„ for proclamation and prayer of thanksgiving for ditto. ...	0	1	6
1798	Received for burials in the Church...	2	0	0
	Paid for a prayer of thanksgiving for our victory over the French fleets	0	1	6
	„ for a fox's head	0	1	0

On the 29th March, 1798, the Church Books contain a Minute signed by the Vicar "That he thereby appointed John Langshaw to be Organist of the Parish Church of Lancaster. He will take possession of his place on Easter Sunday next the eighth of April."

1799	Received for burials in the Church...	0	3	4
1800	Paid for iron gates	32	12	7½
1801	Received for burials in the Church...	2	3	4
	Paid for lifting the tenor bell ..	0	10	6
	Drink at ditto.	0	4	6
1802	Received for burials in the Church...	0	14	8
1803	Received for burials in the Church...	0	13	4
1804	Received for burials in Church ...	0	12	4
1805	Received for burials in Church ...	0	16	8
	Paid for eight hours tolling minutes for Lord Nelson's funeral ...	0	8	0

1806	Received for burials in the Church...	0	18	0
	Paid for two fox heads	0	2	0
1807	Received for burials in the Church...	0	10	0
1808	By four burials in the Church at			
	3s. 4d. each	0	13	4
1809	Received for seven burials in Church	1	3	4

In 1809 the state of the organ again demanded attention, and Special Meetings were held in August and October "to take such means as may be necessary either to repair the present Organ or to procure a new one."

At a further meeting the organ was declared to be "in a ruinous state" and it was unanimously resolved "That a New Organ be built by subscription and that a Committee be appointed to procure estimates for the same and subscriptions to carry the same into effect and it is further unanimously resolved that the Vicar of Lancaster and the Mayor and Bailiffs of Lancaster for the time being and John Dowbiggin, Esq., Dep^y Registrar be appointed the Committee and that any three be competent to act."

On the 2nd January, 1810, the Corporation ordered that the Bailiffs of this Borough do advance and pay (if required) the sum of One Hundred Guineas towards defraying the expence of a new Organ for Saint Mary's Church in Lancaster.

Amongst the subscribers to the new organ were:—The Corporation of Lancaster, £105; The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, £52 10s.; Lord G. H. Cavendish, £21; The Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, late Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 5 guineas; Edward King, Vice-Chancellor, 5 guineas; Richard Atkinson, Mayor of Lancaster, £26 5s.; Thomas Mason, Bailiff of the Brethren, 10 guineas; T. W. Salisbury, Bailiff of the Commons, 5 guineas; Rev. John Manby, 10 guineas; John Dowbiggin, £21; George Richard Marton, £25 10s.; John Dent, M.P., £31 10s.; Peter Patten, M.P.,

£31 10s.; John Fenton Cawthorne, £26 5s.; James Lodge, £26 5s.

The total amount of the subscriptions was £816 10s. 3d., and the old organ sold for £70, making a total of £886 10s. 3d. On the other hand, there was paid for the new organ £707 10s., and to G. P. England, for small organ for screen, £41, making with other payments a total expenditure of £886 10s. 3d.

The Churchwarden's Accounts includes the following item:—

1810 Received for burials in the Church 0 13 4

In this year the accounts for the first time are audited at the Vestry Meeting held on Easter Monday, and signed by the Mayor and eight other persons present.

On the 29th June, 1811, the Churchwarden was directed "to cause to be put into sufficient repair in the most economical manner the floor where the New Organ is to be set upon and other necessary things appertaining thereto and that the Vestry relying upon the Churchwarden do give him directions to do so for which they will order him to be paid."

The Churchwarden's Accounts include the following items:—

1811 Received for three burials in Church 0 10 0
Paid for form of prayer, proclamation,
and a wisket 0 8 6

In 1812 it was decided to raise a sum of £90 "for erecting a Galary for the accommodation of the Charity Children in this Church in lieu of the Galary removed lately on the erection of the new Organ."

The Churchwarden's Accounts include the following items:—

1812 Received for six burials in Church ... 1 0 0
1813 Received for three burials in Church 0 10 0
Paid on St. Stephen's Day—treating
Clergy, etc. 4 10 0

At a meeting held on the 4th December, 1813, the Enlargement of the Churchyard was considered, and negotiations for purchase of the necessary land for the purpose continued for some years. Ultimately in 1818, the land was acquired and enclosed by a wall.

The Corporation directed that the Dividends upon the sum of One Hundred and Four Pounds and Six Shillings Stock in the Navy Five per cent. Annuities, purchased in the name of the Mayor and Corporation of Lancaster, with the sum of Ninety-One Pounds, being the surplus money arising from the subscriptions to the organ erected in the Church of Lancaster in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Nine, should be paid to the organist of the Parish Church of Lancaster.

On the 17th June, 1815, the Churchwarden was authorised to make an Agreement with Charles Balshaw for the repairs of the eighth Bell.

On the 9th March, 1816, the Plan for the erection of a new Porch, produced by Mr. Seward the Churchwarden was approved, and he was requested to make a specification by Easter Monday. This Porch was taken down in 1903.

On the 13th December, 1818, it was Resolved:—"That the Churchwarden be authorised to Search for and procure the Faculties or Copies thereof (if the originals cannot be found) whereby any Seats orittings in the Parish Church of Lancaster are appropriated to or for the benefit of any Township or District generally within this Parish and that the same be laid before the next Vestry Meeting and that the expense thereof be defrayed by the said Parish."

In 1821 the state of the Church Roof demanded attention, and the Churchwarden was directed to procure competent persons to make a survey of the roof of this Church, and that

they make a Report of the same distinguishing the state of the Center and of the side aisles, together with their opinion of the best means of repairing the same.

Resolved :—"That the Churchwarden also procure Plans and specifications for taking off and roofing such parts as may be decayed in an uniform manner to be covered with lead in the present form ; and that he also procure estimates for completing the same with Oak Timber and with Baltic Timber.

This report stated that owing to the decayed state of the Timbers the whole of the Roof was in a very dangerous state, and that there ought to be a new Roof.

At a Special Meeting of the four and twenty men held this 28th day of December, 1821, convened pursuant to notice for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report as to the state of the Roof of this Church and other matters of importance relating thereto :—

The Churchwarden having reported that he had received certain Orders from the Lord Bishop of Chester relative to the reparation of this Church and certain recommendations as to the carrying the Communion Table to the East end of the Church and His Lordship's Orders and recommendations having been read, Ordered that a Copy thereof be entered in this Book.

"Orders of the Bishop to the Churchwarden.

Things to be done at St. Mary's, Lancaster :—

1. Ordered—That the Roof of the Centre and the side Aisles of the Church be repaired in a workmanlike manner agreeably to that report which shall be returned by the two Architects appointed to survey the same at a Vestry Meeting holden on the fourth of this month.

2. It is strongly recommended by the Bishop to the Vestry that the Communion Table be carried to the East end of the Church ; that the Vestry Room and present consistory Court be removed and erected on a new site to be given by the Patron

and Vicar adjoining to the Church; that the Galleries be carried on farther and new Pews erected under them; that two seats be given to the Patron and Vicar, and one in exchange for Noah's Ark and that the Pulpit and Reading Desk be removed to the Centre Pillar in the Church.

3. Ordered—That the area of the Church be made level and be new flagged where new Flags are wanting.

4. That the Fee for Interments within the Church to be paid to the Vicar be raised to five Guineas and that no Graves hereafter be made either within or without the Church except at a yard distance from the Walls or Pillars.

5. A new Surplice wanted.

6. The Font to be repaired.

7. The earth to be removed from the Walls of the Church and a Drain of open Tiles laid down adjoining to them so that there be a Fall for the Water all round the Church."

It was reported to the Vestry that the Corporation of Lancaster was under the obligation of repairing the Roof, Walls, Leads, Windows, and other parts of the Chancel of this Church.

The Vestry accordingly adjourned to afford the Corporation an opportunity of nominating in Council a Committee to attend and co-operate with this Vestry in carrying the orders and recommendations of the Lord Bishop into effect.

At a subsequent meeting "Mr. John Higgin as an individual member of the Corporation of Lancaster suggested that the Corporation might be induced to subscribe £100 provided the Vicar of Lancaster and the Organist would each subscribe £100 to form the requisite Fund to place a new Roof on the Chancel of Lancaster Church.

The suggestion was made under an impression of the difficulty and expense in which all parties might be involved should an amicable arrangement not be come to."

A month later the Churchwarden was directed to carry into effect the Orders of the Bishop of Chester on his personal visitation of the Parish Church of Lancaster on the 7th day of

August, 1821, directing the roof of the Centre and Side Aisles of the said Church to be repaired in a workmanlike manner.

In January, 1822, the Corporation Resolved:—"That the Mayor and Bailiffs, Mr. Alderman Atkinson, Mr. Alderman Nottage, Mr. Scott, Mr. John Higgin, Mr. W. Robinson, and Mr. Threlfall be appointed a Committee (any five of whom may be competent to Act) to ascertain the liability of the Corporation to repair the Chancel of Lancaster Church, or any and what part thereof and if found liable thereto, Then to enquire from what funds the money necessary for such repairs is to be raised and to report thereon as early as possible."

On the 1st March, 1822, the report of the Committee appointed by Order of Council of the twenty-eighth day of January last to ascertain the liability of the Corporation to repair the Chancel of Lancaster Church or any and what part thereof, and the opinion of Dr. Arnold on this subject having been read:—It was Resolved and Ordered "that the Committee be requested to confer with the Vicar and Organist and ascertain their sentiments as to the repairs of the Chancel and if necessary to state a case for the opinion of some eminent Common Law Barrister as to the liability of the Corporation to the repairs of the whole or what part of the Chancel and as to the liability of the Corporation to indemnify the Vicar in respect of the Agreement with Dr. Fenton and also as to the power of the Corporation to take the Rents of the Seats or Pews now received by the Organist to reimburse the amount to be expended in the repairs of the Chancel for which the Corporation may be held liable."

On the 25th April, 1822, the Committee appointed to consider the repairs of the roof of Lancaster Church presented the following Report:—

"Agreeably to the resolution of the Council of the 1st March last your Committee have conferred with the Vicar of Lancaster and the Organist. Your Committee took leave to suggest that

if the Vicar and the organist would contribute One Hundred Pounds each it was probable the Corporation might be induced to offer a similar sum to form a joint fund for the repair in re-instating the roof of the Church.

Your Committee were induced to make this suggestion under an impression that in a subject so obscure as this one in question it would be the interest of all parties to effect an amicable arrangement.

Your Committee have the satisfaction of stating that the Organist was disposed to accede to the proposal but it is a source of regret that they cannot report that they have been enabled to effect any adjustment with the Vicar.

Under present circumstances your Committee have not thought it necessary to incur the expense of taking the opinion of a gentleman at the Common Law Bar and would recommend the Corporation to wait until the subject assumes a more distinct form.

Resolved and Ordered 'That the consideration of the repairs of the Roof of Lancaster Church be postponed.'

On the 13th July, 1822, the Churchwarden was again authorised to repair that part of the Roof of the Church the obligation of repairing which rested upon the Parish; but as it would be highly desirable that such reparation should be carried on at the same time and upon a Plan similar to that which may be adopted in the Reparation of the Roof of the Chancel and as certain Disputes were pending between the Corporation of Lancaster and other Parties respecting the liability of the Repairs of the Chancel; it was Resolved "that the Churchwarden be authorised to take the opinion of Counsel for his guidance and that the Case now produced and read be adopted as the Case to be laid before Counsel."

The next Minute—on August 3rd, 1822, records:—"That as the several opinions of Mr. Espinasse and Dr. Lushington upon the case laid before them by order of this Vestry at their last Meeting differ very materially it is expedient that the opinion of

some other Counsel be taken and the Churchwarden is therefore authorised to procure the opinion or opinions of other Counsel upon the same case or the opinion or opinions of Counsel in consultation if necessary."

On the 25th November, 1822, the Corporation resolved:—"That the consideration of the Repairs of the Roof of Lancaster Church be deferred until Thursday next the 28th day of November instant at six o'clock in the evening to which day and hour this Council is adjourned."

At an adjourned meeting of the Council, 28th November, 1822, the Corporation resolved:—"To give One Hundred Pounds to the Organist towards placing a new roof upon and for the general repairs of the Chancel of Lancaster Church—that in future the repairs of the roof, walls, Leads, and other parts of the Chancel shall be defrayed from the rents of the Pews in the Chancel (except the pews occupied by the Worshipful the Commissary the Reverend the Vicar and the Mayor Aldermen and Corporation, who are to continue to occupy hold and enjoy the same free from the payment of any Rent or outgoing)—that the first mentioned pews shall be let from time to time by the Corporation and the surplus of the Rents shall be paid to the Organist pursuant to the faculty and the intention of the parties in the year 1731.

Mr. Langshaw being present at this Meeting has engaged to place a new roof on the Chancel and to do the necessary repairs according to the directions of the Corporation.

That the sum of £109 10s. 3d. in the four per cent. Annuities in the name of this Corporation be sold and applied towards the present repairs of the Church Roof the said sum appearing to have arisen from the Rents or other funds applicable to the Salaries of the Organists of the Church.

On the 14th December, 1822, the Churchwarden was authorised to prepare a Plan or Plans with Specifications for the new Roofing or for the effectual Reparation of the Roof of the Chancel of Lancaster Church and also a Plan or Plans with

Specifications of the new Roofing or for the effectual Reparation of the Roof of the Nave of the same Church.

At a subsequent meeting on February 1, 1823, the Carpenter's work of the Chancel part of the Roof was let to Henry Hogarth of Lanc^r for £330; the Mason's work to John Bluat of Skerton for £21; the Plumber's work to James Milner, he to take the old Lead at £1 3s. per cwt. (120 lbs.), and to replace the same with new Lead at £1 4s. 6d. per cwt. (112 lbs.)

In June, 1823, it was found that the Wood taken off the Chancel part of the Church was in a ruinous state, and that the Parish part of the Roof appears in the same state.

It was therefore resolved :—"That a new Roof be placed on the said Parish Part of the Church and the Churchwarden was ordered to take the necessary steps for this purpose."

The work was carried out in 1824, and the Corporation paid the One Hundred Pounds towards placing a roof on Lancaster Church.

At a meeting held on the 2nd January, 1825, "a Memorial having been presented by W^m Maychell and John Fell acting on behalf of themselves and eight other persons claiming to be proprietors of a Seat or Pew in the Parish Church of Lancaster known by the name of Noah's Ark stating that they are the legal owners of the said seat or Pew and that for four months back they have been deprived of the use thereof in consequence of its removal from its situation near the Pulpit (where as they state it has stood from time immemorial) by the Vestry Door where a possibility of hearing the service is nearly excluded and requesting that the said Seat or Pew should be replaced immediately in its antient situation or that such a sum of money should be paid to them as would fully compensate them for their shares and interest in the said Seat or Pew.

And the said W^m Maychell and John Fell having personally

appeared and agreed on behalf of themselves and the above-mentioned eight proprietors that they would accept of the sum of thirty shillings each as a compensation for all their right and interest in or to the said Seat or Pew—

Resolved :—

1^{stly} That their proposition be acceded to and that the compensation money be paid by Mr. Batty the Churchwarden to the said ten persons on Saturday the 16th inst. in the Vestry of the Parish Church on their respectively signing a proper Receipt and discharge for the same.

2^{ndly} That with a view to the removing of the Vestry and Registry Office and carrying the Communion Table up to the East end of the Church whereby the number of free sittings in the Church will be considerably increased and also of erecting a new Vestry and Registry on the North side of the Church agreeably to the recommendations of the late Bishop of Chester and also with a view to making some other alterations incident to the above, Mr. Batty the Churchwarden be instructed to make a Plan or Plans with Specifications and estimates for carrying the same into effect."

Subsequently a Report was made to the Twenty-four Men of the Parish of Lancaster in the following terms :—The great want of Free Sittings in the Church of Lancaster has been long so evident that the attention of the Vestry has frequently been drawn to remedy an evil which has had a great tendency to diminish the number of those who would otherwise attend the Established Church.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee to report upon the different Plans and Suggestions which have occasionally come before the adjourned Vestry Meetings on the means of obtaining a number of free sittings, removing the Screen and opening the East Window in the Church,

They submit the following observations :—

The design which your Committee will first bring before your

consideration is one on the largest Scale and which combines all the alterations and improvements in contemplation ;

By this Plan it is proposed to remove the Vestry and Register Office to the North Side of the Church against the blank wall through which the North Door opens, that Door to remain in its present position and to be the communication with the intended erection. When this is accomplished it is proposed to remove the present Vestry and Registry Office, to take down the Screen and lay the whole East end of the Church open, the Altar to be placed under the East Window and the Communion Rails to occupy to the first pillar as they now do to the second. This alteration will gain a considerable space in which it is proposed to erect seats for free sittings; the number of free sittings thus obtained are calculated at 168.

In accomplishing this Plan it is proposed to continue the North and South Galleries to the next Pillar thereby gaining 20 seats. It is proposed that these Seats shall be sold and the money raised by the sale be applied in payment of the expenses attending the alterations. When these improvements are made it is thought the Reading Desk and the Pulpit in their present situation would be an inconvenient distance from the new erections in the East parts of the Church and it has been suggested that it would be desirable to remove the same to the center pillar. In that case a part of the Duke of Hamilton's Seat would be required and the whole of the Commissaries Seat. The Ascent to the Pulpit would be on the East side, the Duke's seat would be enlarged from the Wyresdale Seat and as the Family Vault would not be touched upon less objection would arise to his Grace in consenting to the proposed alteration. The Commissary's Seat would also be replaced from the Wyresdale Seats immediately adjoining the Duke's and the Wyresdale Seats would be made good from the space now occupied by the Reading Desk and the Pulpit. Should this alteration take place it would be necessary to alter the front seats of the two small Galleries which face each other in the North

Aisle and bring them into line with the Pillars on the North side—this would give room for several additional seats the sale of which it is supposed would more than defray the expenses of making this part of the alterations.

The expense of building a new Vestry and Registry Office on the North side of the Church according to the Plan of Mr. Coulthurst is estimated at £500.

The expense of taking down the present Vestry and Register Office and of erecting the Free Seats and the two Galleries is estimated at £577."

At a meeting on the 30th April, 1825, the Churchwarden was directed to proceed forthwith to erect the screen or Partition at the West end of the Church according to the Plan submitted to and approved of by this Meeting.

At a meeting of the Twenty-four on the 18th October, appears the first mention of Sidesmen, when Charles Gibson was appointed "Sidesman one of the Twenty-four Vestrymen for the Township of Quarmoor."

At the same meeting directions were given for "a Plan and estimate of the alterations suggested by the L^d Bishop of Chester to be made and submitted to his Lordship and also at the same time that a Plan and Estimate of the removal of both the Vestry and the Screen at the East end of the Church and the erection of a new Vestry in some other part of the Church be made and submitted to His Lordship's inspection."

On the 4th August, 1827, a letter was read from the Arch-deacon of Richmond stating that he found the floor in many parts especially in the Centre Aisle unlevel and imperfect, and that it was represented "That this is occasioned by the practice of opening the ground within the Church for making Graves. Though Ancient Rights of Burial cannot be infringed yet those who possess these rights are entitled to exercise them so as to injure the fabric of the Church I must therefore require the floor of the Church to be made level and perfect and afterwards you

must oblige all persons who open the ground for sepulture to line the Grave with a Wall on each side so as to support the Flags when laid down again and prevent the floor from sinking."

The meeting therefore resolved that the Part of the Church floor which belongs to the Parish be flagged with the best blue Flags.

In 1827 the Corporation decided that the Chancel of Saint Mary's Church in Lancaster be flagged, and subsequently they paid the sum of £9 8s. in respect of the work.

In December, 1827, a Plan was adopted by the Vestry for erecting a Vestry and Repository for Wills on the North Side of the Church.

On the 20th April, 1829, the Churchwarden was authorised to proceed with the alterations in the Screen Work at the East end of the Church according to the Plan exhibited without the Steps.

On the 4th January, 1830, the Corporation resolved :—

1. That it is proper the Corporation should contribute towards the warming of St. Mary's Church in Lancaster And that the Bailiffs pay £50 to the Churchwarden of Lancaster which shall be allowed them in account.

2. That the Bills presented by the Churchwarden for the improvement in the Chancel of Lancaster Church be revised and examined by the Mayor and Bailiffs for the purpose of ascertaining that the charges attendant in such improvements apply to the chancel and that the amount thereof be paid by three Instalments—one third before Easter in this year and the remainder at the same period in 1831 and 1832.

On the 30th November, 1830, the Corporation ordered "That a Committee consisting of the Mayor and Bailiffs, Mr. Alderman Giles, Mr. Alderman Burrow, Mr. Higgin, Mr. Brockbank, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Mason, be appointed to investigate and report generally on the arrangements made with Mr. Langshaw

the Organist of Saint Mary's Church in the year 1822 and on the liability of the Corporation or other party to place a new Roof on or to repair the Chancel of Lancaster Church.

On May 28th, 1848, it was resolved:—"That there being six Flagons belonging the Parish for the use of the Communion and such being more than sufficient for any useful purpose the Vicar and Churchwarden were authorised to take two of the Flagons together with the Cups and Plates and to have the same remodelled into an uniform service sufficient to meet the requirements of the Parish in the Administration of the Lord's Supper.

In 1851 a "List of Sidesmen" appears:—

Poulton, Bare and Torrisholme.—W. Armitstead, S. Lodge, R. Bond.

Skerton.—W. Sharp, R. Aldren.

Quernmore.—Jonⁿ Dunn.

Heaton, Overton and Middleton.—R. Richmond, W^m. Robinson, T. O. Satterthwaite.

Wyresdale.—R. Townley, R. Garnett.

Bulk and Aldcliffe.—R. Dixon, W. Brotherton.

Ashton with Stodday and Thurnham.—Tho^s Pemberton.

Scotforth.—W^m Lawson, T. K. Gardner.

Lancaster.—Hy. Gregson (Mayor), John Bond, E. D. Salisbury, S. Pritt, H. Coupland.

On the 15th April, 1855, on the motion that £216 be raised by rate an amendment was moved by Mr. E. Dawson, seconded by Rev. W. H. Herford, and carried "That it is not expedient to make a compulsory Rate on the Ratepayers of the Parish for this year."

In 1857 a change in the election of Churchwardens took place. Up to that year the persons appointed Churchwardens were so appointed at a Meeting of Sidesmen and then confirmed at the Vestry Meeting.

At the meeting of Sidesmen in 1858 the Churchwardens are nominated at the Sidesmen's meeting.

In 1859 there is no record of Vestry meetings.

In 1860 three Churchwardens are *nominated* at a meeting of Sidesmen.

In 1861 there was no Sidesman present at the meeting.

In 1862 for the first time Lancaster has two Wardens, thus:—

Lancaster	named by the Vicar	Mr W ^m Whelon
	by the Parish	Mr W ^m Storey

Scotforth		Mr R ^d Coupland
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The other townships have no names opposite them.

Since 1862 two Churchwardens have been appointed for Lancaster, and the various townships have each appointed their own wardens.

CHAPTER VII.

THE REGISTERS.

THE first page of the earliest existing volume of Registers bears the following inscription :—

September the 26th, 1659.

William Waller Gentleman Mayor of Lancaster did deliver this booke to James Hardman the present Clearke of ye parish.

There is an ould peece of a Regester booke beginning 1538 in ye 30th yeare of Kinge Henry the eight for some yeares after.¹

Thomas Penny.

Chrystenings from ye 17 of Novem. 1538 to the latter end of febr. 1553.

Weddings from y^t tyme to ye 12 of Jan. 1555.

Burialls from y^t tyme to ye 4th of febr. 1546 are in an ould peece of a booke in the Church Chist with ye newe booke fri Jan. 1668 itt is 113 yeares since.

The volume commences with the following notes of Collections on Briefs :—

Collected towards the releefe of Marlburrow in Wiltshire within the p'ish Church of Lancaster the 25th daye of Septem. 1653 the sum of Three pounds thirteene shillings foure pence by us whose names are subscribed :—

Wm. Marshall.

Nic. Ecclestonn.

Thomas Carter.

and others.

¹“There is another ould peece beginning 1568 in the tenth year of Quene Elizabeth & contineuing until 1571.” This, however, has been struck out.

Collected towards the Releefe of Heddou in Yorkshire within the p'ish Church of Lancaster the 6th day of March 1653 the sume of One pound five shillings and one penny by us whose names are subscribed :—

George Tompson.
Thomas Diconson.
Edward Marshall.
Will. Marshall.
and others.

A second Title-page bears the following inscription :—

EMANUELL 1599.

This Regester Bookee was Boughte for the p'ishe of Lancaster in the yeare of the Raigne of our moste gracious Sovveinge Ladye Queen Elizabeth the fortie one and in the yeare of our Salvation one thousand fyve hundrethe nyentie nyne Gefferowe Brathwett beinge the Maior of this Corporation the same yeare Henrie Porter the Vicar of the Church and Richard Townson his Minister.

Churchwardens.

William Burton.	Richard Hotson
Thomas Carter.	Thomas Banke.
William Crosfeld.	and William Balderston.

Bailifes of ye towne.

William Parkenson of the White Crosse
and Thomas Medcalfe.

Marche the xxviii.th 1608.

Churchwardens for Lancaster.

Gervice Harries, Churchwarden, Poultonn, Torrisholme and Bare ; George Robinsonne, Churchwarden, Booke and Aldcliffe ; John Harrisonn, Churchwarden, Ashton, &c. ; Peter Smith, Churchwarden, Skerton ; John Benison, Churchwarden, Wyersdall ; William Lambe, Churchwarden.

April 1611.	April 1610.
Churchwardens for this yeare.	Churchwardens this year.
George Harrisonn.	Jeffray Hysham.
William Bankes.	Robt. Whyte.
Robert Harrison.	John Jenkinson.
Tho. Ashton.	John Jepsonn.
Tho. Whyte.	John Houghtonn.
— Jacksonn.	Ric. Chatburne.

Hery beginneth the names of all such p'sons as have beene buried in the parishe Church or Churchyard of Lancaster since the xth day of January, 1627.

Imps :

	Jenet Chambers Relicta sepult	... xv.
1628 Sept.	Ann Woolfall ux Willm sepult	... xvii.
" "	Jenet Hinde relict Rogeri sepult	xxviii.
1628 January	Elizabeth Middelton Relicta Johis	
" "	Middleton Armigeri sepult	... xvj.
1629 March	Jenet Relicta Thomas Chippendall	
	sepult	xxv.

On the flyleaf of the oldest Register are the following Memoranda in J. S. Slinger's handwriting.

The Registers are in the following order :—

Burials	... Jan. 10, 1627, to Jan. 21, 1690.
Baptisms	... April 8, 1599, to August, 1648.
Marriages	... April 14, 1599, to April 19, 1653.
" by Justices	Sept. 29, 1653, to May 9, 1655.
Baptisms	... Sept. 3, 1648, to Aug. 28, 1675.
Marriages	... May 23, 1661, to Feb. 5, 1675.
"	... Feb. 3, 1679, to April 21, 1686.
"	... Feb. 15, 1689, to Dec. 20, 1690.
Baptisms	... Aug. 1, 1675, to Jan. 18, 1690.
Burials	... April 10, 1599, to Nov. 20, 1627.
Burials from Dec. 1677, to 26 Dec. 1679 are missing.	
Marriages	" 4 May, 1655, to 23 May, 1661 "
"	" 5 Feb. 1675, to 3 Feb., 1679 "
"	" 21 April, 1686, to 15 Feb., 1689 "

There are two Marriages written after Feb., 1687; Baptisms dated Dec. 29, and Jan. 13, 1661.

1629	March	Thomas Holland gener sepult	... xxvi.
"	May	John Hyshame filius Galfridi	
		Maioris sepult	... .. xxvii.
"	July	ffrancis Stythe senex sepult	... xxv.
"	November	Jane Harrison a poor woman sepult	viii.
"	February	Elizabeth Covell filia Thome sepult	xiii.
"	"	Elizabeth Covell ux Thome sepult	xviii.
1630	July	Elizabeth Covell ux Edmundi gener	
		sepult	xxviii.
"	January	Henry Tompson drowned at Bigge	
		fforth in a draw well sepult	... xix.
1631	February	Geffray Brathwait gent sepult	... ii.
"	March	Henry Porter filius Alexandri sepult	xvi.
1632	July	John Harrison de Aldclyffe sepult	iii.
1634	August	John Adamson a prisoner sepult	... ix.
"	September	Edmund Covell Gentleman sepult	xvi.
1635	March	George Suthworth Armiger sepult	xxi.
1636	ffebuarie	Ric. Hinde de Bailrigg sepult	... iii.
1637	November	William Banks and Elizabeth his	
		wyfe sepult	xxx.
1637	January	ffrancis Morley sepult	... .. xxvii.
"	"	Thomas Brockholes gen. sepult	... xxix.
"	ffebuarie	Richard Brittan an Almsman sepult	ii.
1638	ffebuarie	Christopherus Shawe filius...	} primo
		Willmi Majoris Lancaster ...	
"	"	Rowland Machell mersus prope	
		Pulton sepult	xx.
"	"	Aegidius Nicholson senex sepult	... xxi.
"	Martii	Thomas Doughty paup. eleemos	
		sepult	xvi.
1639	Martii	A poore wandering woman who died	
		in childbed in Wiersdall buried	xxxi.
"	May	Antony Fawthwait sepult	... .. ix. ¹

¹ A member of the ancient family of Faithwaite of Littledale,

1639	August	Thomas Covell Esquier sepult ¹	...
"	December	Edward Tempest Cleric sepult	... ii.
1641	October	Thomas filius Mr.Schoolecroft sepult	viii. ²
"	December	Elizabeth filia William Kirby Armigr. sepult...	... xxii.
1642	June	Peter Prescott de Wigan mersus et sepultus	... xxv.
1643	July	John Harrison Captayne Ashurst Souldior	... 31
"	March	Lieftenant John ffisher of London...	13
1644	Aprill	James Higgins Corporall under Collonell Doddinge	... 27
"	July	James Wrigge of Wray Sergeant under Capt. Toulser	... 18
"	August	Richard Sands Sergeant of Lanc.	... 8
1645	January	Tho. Beesley a prisoner in ye Castell	11
"	March	Alice West ux Will. of Overton	... 5
1647	November	Mr. Palmor who dyed att Ashton	... 28
1648	Aprill	Hener Ash a prisoner charged to be a Romish Priest	... 11
"	March	Maior Jeremiah Mondaye shott to the death	... 13
1650	December	Allen Penny of Lancaster	... 4
1651	October	ffrancis Dickonson of Slyne Corporall	30
1652	December	Robert Tompison Maior of Lancaster	3
1653	August	Mr. William Shawe Alderman of Lancaster	... 10

¹ See his inscription on brass in the Chancel.

² James Schoolcroft, Minister at Caton, signed the "Harmonious Consent of the Ministers, &c."

³ A certificate dated Feb. 14, 1648, states that Captain William Rawlinson of Graythwaite, in the County of Lancaster, "commanded a troope of horse for the servise of the Parliament for the space of fyve yeares last past and was in the said servise at Marston Moor a Battaile and did very good servise at Ribble Bridge in Lancaster and tooke Major Munday and his Company in Furness." (*Furness Past and Present*, vol. i., page 127).

After the entry for 20th Sept., 1653, is:—

Heare ends James Hardman's Regesteringe.¹

The regesteringe of burialls according to the Act in force after the 29th of September George Eskrigge of Lancaster being chosen Register by the consent of the parishe 17th. And sworn for that purposs by Geo. Tounson Esq. Justice of Peace the 19th day 1653.

1653	November	Ann the daughter of Tho. Southworth of ye Highfield	the 13th.
1654	April	William Harrison of Lancaster Bayliff	the 6th.
"	July	Janett the wife of Gabriell Croft of Littledale	the 25th.
"	August	George Townson of Lancaster and Elizabeth the daughter of Nicholas Greenbank of Bare	the 6th.
"	February	Richard Marsden of ye Heires house nere Cowing a prisoner	the 20th.
"	March	Mrs. Mary Singleton of the Scale widdow	the 3rd.
"	"	Lawrence Parker a prisoner	the 13th.
1655	July	Elizabeth the daughter of Rich. Hunter of Lanc. ...	the 2nd.
"	"	Geo. Tounson of Lancaster Esq.	the 13th.

¹James Hardman, who was Parish Clerk of Lancaster, also occupied the chief Inn in the town, and in 1657 his wife Elizabeth Hardman presented to the Protector a petition stating in Hardman's own words, "I had the chief Inn in Lancaster and had goods of great value at its burning (in 1643) by the late Earl of Derby and the Popish party, and the Castle not being provisioned my wines, goods, etc., value £350 were taken for it. I served with two servants six years and was Provost Marshal of the garrison, and when the Scots invaded (1648) I found more provisions so that £420 is due to me, by these losses and setting out one son in the army in Scotland and one in the fleet, my wife and ten children are in much want; yet my goods are seized for £700 which I owe as agent to the Sequestration Commissioners in the County." The petition was referred to Judge Thomas Fell and Major Henry Porter, July 12, 1655.

1656 June	Berbery Sigswick	the 11th.
„ July	Margrett the daughter of Lawrence Warrant of Lanc. gent.	the first.
„ Octo.	George Eskrigge of Lancaster ...	5th.

The Registeringe of burrialls accordinge to the Acte in force after the 29th of September by William Neuton of Lanc. duely elected and chosen after the death of George Eskrigge late Regester to be the p'ish Regester for the parish of Lancaster. Approved and sworne by William Weste Esq. and Justice of Peace the 18th day of October in the yeare 1656.

1656 November	Lawrence Warrant of Lanc. gen.	the viith.
„ December	John Ball of Nether meeyes a prisoner	the xvth.
„ March	Henery the sonn of Henery Porter Junr. of Lancaster gent.	... viiith.
„ „	Dame Elizabeth Lady Jarerd of Ashton Hall	the xviiiith.
1657 August	Mary the daughter of Thomas Sudart of Highfield, Esq. ...	the viith.
„ January	Anthony Harrison of Adclife	ye xxixth.
„ March	Jane the wife of Tho. Harrison of Adclife	ye vth.
„ „	Elyne the wife of Thomas Johns of Lanc. gen. ... ..	... viiith.
1658 January	Randall Hunter of Lancaster	ye xxxi.
1659 June	John Corless of Lancaster gent	ye 4
„ „	John the sonn of ffrancis Gibson of Quarmoor ... ..	... xx.

(In Sept., 1659, is the Note)—

Heare James Hardman the
Clarke of the parish began
to Regester againe.

1661 April	Mr. Richard Walton of Lancaster	6
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1661	June	Richard Adams de London Armiger sepult apud Lanc. xx. ¹
"	"	Elizabeth filia Michael Altham cler. sepult xxv.
"	July	William Clarke senex an almsman sepult xxvii.
"	August	William Hewetson filius ffrancis sepult xxvii.
"	September	ffrancis Hewetson filia Robt. sepult viii.
1661	March	Henry Townley gen. a prisoner in Lanc. Castle xix.
"	"	Mary uxor Hugonis Barrow Cler Vicar de Lanc. sepult ... xxi.
1662	May	Anne uxor Johanis Bradshawe gener sepult ii.
"	October	Dorothea Dalton de Aldcliffe Spinster sepult xix. ²
1664	Aprill	John ffoxcroft servant to John Otway Esq. sepult iii.
"	May	Gyles Heisham gen. sepult... .. xxiith.

¹ Richard Adams was the son of Sir Thomas Adams, Lord Mayor of London in 1646. See inscription on tablet to the memory of Richard Adams in the south aisle of the Chancel.

² Thomas Dalton of Thurnham Hall, near Lancaster, raised a troop of horse in support of the Royal cause, but was mortally wounded at the second battle of Newbury, 1644. The names of his ten sisters were:—Margaret, Elizabeth, Anne, Jane, Catherine, Ellen, Dorothy, Catherine, Eleanor, and Penelope. The first Catherine died in infancy, but at the time of their father's death eight of them were residing at Aldcliffe Hall. Jane married William Claxton of Calton Hall in Craven, in the county of York, but in 1674 there were still some of the sisters, probably Catherine and Eleanor, living at Aldcliffe, for they set up a ~~stone~~ there bearing the inscription:—*Catholica . . . Virgines nos sumus: mutare vel tempore spernibus Ano. Dmi. 1674.* This stone was, in 1817, removed to Thurnham Hall.

The Registers at Lancaster record the deaths of three at least of these Miss Daltons.

In July, 1664, is the heading: —

The Regesteringe of burialls by James Hardman of Lancaster duely elected and chosen Clearke of the p'ish after the death of Myles Atkinson late Clearke.

1664	Novem.	Mrs. Heysham of Lancaster late wife of Geyles Heysham gent.	28
"	March	Henery Kendall a prisoner for debt	8
1665	October	Thomas Joanes gent. Mayor of Lanc.	8
"	February	Alleyandr. Tompson of Wiggan gentl. a prisoner for debt in Lanc. Castle	22
1666	Aprill	Willm. Kelbye ye Coachman at Ashton Hall	24
"	May	Henry Spencer fil Wm. of Ashton Esq.	14
"	November	Henrie Porter of Lancaster Esq.	14
1667	Jan.	Mrs Juliana West ux William West of Midleton Esq.	2
1668	Maye	Mr. John Saxton of Lanc. Minister	1
"	Novem.	Thomas Denny Clearke	28
1669	June	Abra. Battie Jo. Weaver Rich. Noble all drowned	24
"	Novem.	Richard Huntter of Lanckaster Gaoler	18
1670	Aprill	Isabell Woodburne servant to ux George of Ashton	24
"	August	Robert Coapeland of Dolfen Lee ...	19 ¹
"	"	Edward Hewetson of Torrisholme	29
"	"	Thomas Hewetson of Lancr. ...	29
"	December	William West of Midleton Esq. ...	7

¹Dolphinlee is the old farm-house situate some two miles north-east of Lancaster in which the Catholic service was held from the time of its erection in 1623 till nearly the end of the eighteenth century. Thomas Tyldesløy frequently attended service there in 1712-13-14. The Coupland family occupied Dolphinlee from its erection, probably by Laurence Coupland in 1623, until nearly the end of the seventeenth century.

1670	March	Capt. William Kaye a prisoner for debt 8
1671	November	Mrs. Elizabeth Dalton of Aldcliffe 21
	„ December	John Harrison Usher of Lanc. Schoule 9
	„ January	Mrs. Ellen Dalton of Aldcliffe ... 16
1672	October	Mr. Hughe Barrowe Vicar of Lancaster 2
1673	April	Mr. Thomas Sudarth of the Highfield 4
	„ September	Mr. John Sherington a prisoner in the Castle 20
	„ January	Mr. Edmund Neuton Maior of Lancaster 5
	„ March	Allis filia Sqr. Spencer of Ashton 5 ¹
1675	febr.	Catherina fil. William Spencer Equitis de Ashton 15
1679	Sept. 5	Mr. Thomas Painter one of the Judge's servants.
1679	feb. 21	Gyles Heysham of Lancr.
1680	December 25	Mr. Birkett a prisoner.
	„ March 13	A pore woman from Randal Hunters of Lanc.
1681	April 9	Sisera Bond daughter of Rob. of Wiersdale.
	„ May 25	ffrancis Medcalfe Maire of ye Towne of Lancr.
	„ July 15	Tho. Atkinson minister from Halton Green.
	„ November 17	George Hodgeson Gen. A Merchant of Yorke.
	„ December 23	Willm. Houseman of Skerton.
	„ January 8	Edmund Garforth Vicar of Lancr. who dyed the 6th day and was buried ye 8th.
1681	february 17	Mrs. Katherine Waller of Ashton Hall.
	„ „ 28	A strainger ffound upon the Salt Ayre.
	„ March 5	Mr. ffrancis Hunter Alderman of Lancr.
1682	May 22	Henry Porter Gent. of Lancr.
	„ November 19	Luke Banno of Lancaster Almshouse man.

¹ The Hon. William Spencer, third son of William second Lord Spencer, married the Hon. Elizabeth Gerard, who was living at Ashton Hall in 1664.

- 1682 November 26 Seth son of Seth Bushell D.D. Vic. of Lancaster.
- „ February 14 Robert Shaw of Underbarrow murdered by Strickland.
- 1683 July 20 Mr. Rich. Hunter of Lancaster.
- „ September 5 Peter Lathome executed for Treason.
- 1684 April 24 A prisoner's child.
- „ May 14 Mr. Bernard Emott a Prisoner.
- „ „ 16 Mr. James Garner of Overton Clerk.
- „ October 7 Tho. Rainford a Prisoner condemned for Clipping.
- „ November 8 Seth Bushell Dr. in Divinity Vicar of Lancaster.¹
- „ December 19 Mr. Wm. Chetham a prisoner.
- „ „ 27 Mr. Tho. Dod a prisoner.
- „ March 11 John Brown late of Paythorne in Yorkshire a prisoner
- 1685 August 18 Mr. William Waller of Lancaster.
- „ September 6 George Grayston a poor prisoner.
- 1686 February 21 Tho. son of Herbert Rogers gent.
- „ „ 23 Mr. Thos. Hunter of Lancaster.
- 1688 April 4 Mr. Thos. Moreland Clerk Rector of Gosforth.
- 1689 May 10 A prisoner out of Castle for murther.
- „ Sept. 9 Mr. Randall Hunter of Lancr.
- 1689 January 10 Robert Banton of Oklif one of the four and twenty.

¹ Seth Bushell was the only son of Adam Bushell of Cuerden, near Preston, and was Vicar of Lancaster from 1681 to 1684.

The Parish House which he is said by the inscription to have renewed and increased, ought not to have required renewal, for it was only built by the then Vicar, Augustine Wildbore, in 1638.

Seth Bushell was the author of "Cosmo-Meros, The Worldly Portion: or the best Portion of the Wicked, and their Misery in the Enjoyment of it, Opened and Applied," printed in 1682.

BRIEFS.

1661	July	£2	3	10	Fire at Great Drayton.	
„	Sept.	2	10	2	Fire at Ilminster (Somerset).	
„	Oct. 26	0	10	8	Repair of ruins of St. Mary's Church Scarborough.	
1662	„	4	0	10	4	Relief of Poor Protestants in Lithuania.
„	May 18	0	8	0	Fire at Sowerby in Yorkshire.	
„	July 9	1	16	6	Improvement of trade of fishing.	

1599

EMANUELL.

The Treu Register of all the names of those children which have been Baptised in the Parish Church of Lancaster since the eight day of Aprill last beinge Easter daye Anno Dom. 1599 and in the 41 yeare of the Raigne of our Moste Gracious Soveraigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth.

1602 Novr. 1 Richard nigroe filius Peter a Blacamore.

1599

EMANUELL.

The True Regester of all the names of those persons which hath bene married in the parishe church of Lancaster between the eighte daye of Aprill last beinge Easter daye Anno Dom. 1599 in the 41 yeare of the Raigne of our Most gracious Soveraigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth.

1638 November 19 Thomas Chalmer of Duffield in ye County of Derby gent. married to Elizabeth Wildboare daughter of Doctor Wildboare.

1641 May 2 Tho. Covell and Bridgett Yates married.

After the entries for February, 1642, is written :—

The Towne of Lancaster was burned by asaulte the 18th day of March in the yeare of our Lord God 1643.

Whoever wrote this was mistaken for itt was burned March ye 18th 1642,

Teste James Hardman.

1648 februarie Francis Bindlose Esq. married Elizabeth West
 ye 3 eldest daughter to ye Righte Honourable
 Henery Lord Delaware.¹

William Newton was duely elected and chosen after the death of George Eskrigge late Register to be the parish Register for the parish of Lancaster. Approved and Sworn by William Weste Esq. and Justice of Peace the 18th day of October in the yeare 1656.

In 1661 the marriages are registered by Myles Atkinson.

The names of those children that were baptised from ye 10 of January 1690 till ye 14 of May 1691 are lost and not Registered it being ye time of Jho. Dawson's sickness who was then parish Clark who dyed a little before Easter and from that time to the 14th of May there was no parish Clark.

1601 October James Browne Maior the iii.
 1608.

Md. that the xxii. day of Januarie Anno Dom. 1608 Henry Porter Clarke Vicar att Lancr. and Preacher of God's holie word there dep'ted this liffe and was buried in the South side of the Chancell according to his will the day ffollowing.

1616 October Mrs. Elizabeth Tompson Maires of
 Lancr. sepult x.

1618 March Talbott Porter Vicar of Bolton
 sepult xxvi.²

October John Brockbank filius Johannis ... i.

1620 September William Towlminge xxvi.

After entries for 1626 are the following memoranda :—

Md. that in Anno Dom. 1602 was the Laitest Harvest with us in Lancashire that was in any man's memorie then livinge.

Md. that the 27 day of October att nighte Beinge in the yeere of Our Lord God 1602 Beinge a nightie wind was Arneshead Tower Burned as it pleased the Lord to p'mitte.

Ric. Townson, Minister.

¹ Younger son of Francis Bindloss of Borwick Hall.

² Talbot Porter was instituted to the Vicarage of Bolton-le-Sands, April 16, 1613, and held the living till his death in 1618.

Vol. II. contains:—

Lancaster—

Baptisms ... May 17, 1691 to March 22, 1748.

Burials ... May 14, 1691 to March 24, 1748.

Marriages ... May 3, 1691 to Feby. 6, 1748.

Wyresdale and Overton.

The volume commences with a few pages from Overton and Wyresdale, and then records:—

“James Fenton Dr. of Divinity Vicar of Lancaster 1703 and for nineteen years by past hath 2 children James born on Friday Decemb. 30 Baptized Jan. 3. 1687 and Elizabeth born on Monday Jan. 13. Baptized Jan. 23. 1689 by his first wife.

Married his second wife Jane ye daughter of Robert Rawlinson of Carke Hall Esq. January ye 28th 1695 by whom he had one still born son born at its full time May ye 14. 1700.”

BAPTISMS.

1693 December 18 Thomas son of Jno. Winter Curate of Lancr. (bapt.)

1694 March 25 Mary daughter of Jno. Russall a prisoner.

„ February 27 Catherine daughter of Henereta Lebeg a French doctor.

„ November 23 Jno. son of Hermann Miller a Dutch Wach Master.

1695 April 27 Elizabeth daughter of Cort Ralph a Dutchman.

„ June 2 Margt. daughter of George Washington of Lancaster.

„ „ 27 Jane daughter of Charles Rigby Esq. of Lancaster.

„ Nov. 12 Jno. son of Jno. Winter of Lancr. Clerk.

1696 August 3 Charles son of Charles Rigby of Lancaster Esq.

1697 August 30 Littleton son of Chas. Rigby of Lancr. Esq.

„ Decr. 5 Anne daughter of Christian Bearbaugh of Lancaster.

- 1697 Febry. 27 Dorothy daughter of George Washington of Lancr.
- 1698 July 31 Jane daughter of John Walch a Dragoonier.
- „ October 16 Mary daughter of Thomas Bamber a prisoner.
- 1702 April 21 Alexander son of Charles Rigby of Lancaster Esq.
- „ June 27 Willm. son of Reginald Rimington of Melling. Born 13th.
- „ Aug. 30 William son of George Washingdale of Lancaster.
- „ Sept. 24 Sarah daughter of John Brandenwood a prisoner.
- 1704 March 12 Richard son of William Barton Vicar of Bolton living at Lancaster.¹
- 1706 October 7 Mary Cawson converted from Quakerism.
- 1707 April 20 Thomas son of Thomas Taylor a prisoner.
- 1708 August 21 Thomas son of Edmund Cole Esq.
- 1711 August 13 Henrietta dr. of Charles Rigby Esq. of Lancr.²
- „ February 19 Eliz. dr. of Ja. Fenton LLB. of Lancr. born on ye eleventh about 7 at night.
- 1713 September 20 Alice dr. of Tho. Holme Schoolmaster of Lancr.
- 1714 Sepr. 12 John son of Charles Domvile gen. of Lancr.
- „ November 7 Eliz. dr. of Richard Dansy a Rope Dancer.
- „ November 9 James son of James Fenton L.L.B. Vicar of Lancr. born on ye second at a quarter after 12 in ye afternoon.

¹ William Barton was Vicar of Bolton-le-Sands from 1703 to 1706 when he resigned.

² Henrietta Rigby bequeathed £100 to the Vicar and Mayor of Lancaster to provide 20s. a year to be paid to four poor widows resident in Lancaster, and to pay the balance equally among twelve necessitous prisoners in the castle. The fund is still held by the Corporation of Lancaster, and £3 of the income is paid by them to the charity.

- 1714 January 30 Frances dr. of Tho. Carus of Lancr. gen.
1715 Nov. 24 John son of Christopher Gibson Curate of Lancr.
1716 August 22 James son of James Fenton L.L.B. Vicar of Lancr. born August 15th at a quarter before six in the morning.
1717 March 11 George son of Thomas Washington of Lancr.
1718 September 5 Jane daughter of James Fenton L.L.B. Vicar of Lancr. born Sept. 4th at half an hour past 5 in ye morning.
„ „ 22 Charles son of Robert Gibson Esq. of Lancr.
„ December 2 John son of Samuel Allen in Evan's Dragoons.
1720 February 26 Willm. son of Willm. Heysham of Lancr. gent.
1721 July 13 Anne daughter of Ja. Fenton L.L.B. Vicar of Lancaster.
„ November 21 Oliver son of Oliver Martin of Quarmore.
1722 March 25 Gyles son of Willm. Heysham senr. of Lancr.
„ „ 23 Geo. son of Tho. Washington of Lancr.
1724 Oct. 11 John son of John Roper of Skerton.
„ Decr. 20 Henry son of Henry Bracken of Lancr. gent.¹
1726 Sept. 4 Anne dr. of Gervase Keltley a soldier.
(Many children of soldiers baptized about this time).
„ Feby. 14 Wm. son of Tho. Tempest Esq. Captn. in Col. Clayton's Regiment.
1728 Oct. 25 Henry son of Philip Hoghton of Lancr. Esq.
„ Feb. 25 Roger Nowel son of Alexander Sherson Esq. of Lancr. Born Feb. ye 2nd.
1729 Nov. 23 Michael son of Richard Jones of Lancr. gent.

¹ See 1745 b.

1730 Oct. 7	Katharine dr. of Cornet Geo. Whitmore of Honeywood's Dragoons.
1734 March 23	George son of Richard Atkinson Curate of Lancaster. (Born same day).
1737 May 12	Francis son of Richard Atkinson Curate of Lancaster. (Born same day).
1740 April 17	James son of Richard Atkinson Curate of Lancr. born March 20th 1739.
1741 April 13	Richard son of Richd. Atkinson Curate of Lancr. born 2. of this instant.
„ Feby. 25	Thomas son of Richd. Atkinson Curate of Lancr. born ye same day.
1742 Jan. 31	Jane dr. of Richd. Atkinson Curate of Lancr. born ye same day.
„ Feb. 21	Christopher son of Thos. Butterfield of Lancr.
1745 Novr. 10	Thos. son of Thos. Washington of Lancr.
1748 June 11	Gwalter son of Gwalter Borranskill of Lancr.
„ Novr. 6	George son of Thos. Washingdale of Lancr.

BURIALS.

1692 Decr. 31	Thomas Hayes a Romish Priest.
1693 Feb. 12	Thomas Toppinge a prisoner.
1694 April 2	John Horstrop a Dutch trooper.
„ July 15	Robt. son of George Washington of Lancr.
„ Novr. 3	John son of Derick Orts a Dutchman.
„ Decr. 31	Peter Gooden of Aldcliffe a Romish Priest. ¹

¹ The Rev. Peter Gooden was the missionary at Aldcliffe Hall, whither he had removed from Leighton Hall about 1680. In this historical mansion he is stated to have "kept a sort of Academy or little Seminary for educating of youth who were afterwards sent to Popish colleges abroad to be trained as priests." He took a prominent part in controversies with Dr. Stillingfleet and Dr. Claggett. Sir Richard Allibone, a Roman Catholic judge came to open the Assizes at Lancaster in 1687. The Bishop of Chester records in his diary under date August 12, 1687: "I went with Judge Powell the colleague of Allibone to the Church, Sir Richard Allibone and the Catholics went at the same time to the school-house where they had Mass and a sermon; we had none of the best;

- 1694 Jany. 15 Elizabeth wyfe of James Fenton Vicar of
Lancr.
1696 April 27 Catherine a bastard child of Isabel Atkinson
of Warton murdered by ye Mother on
Scotforth Moor.
1697 Aug. 26 Littleton son of Charles Rigby of Lancr. Esq.
1698 Sept. 13 Samuel Eyre one of his Ma'ties Judges.¹
" " 14 Richard Bashforth a prisoner.
(Numerous prisoners).

it was preached by Mr. Turner whom I chid for his extemporary prayer and sermon of both of which he promised amendment for the future."

On the following day the Bishop notes "I wrote to Mr. Johnson; dined with the judges; went after dinner to the Catholic Virgins where Mr. Gooden lives, with the Lady Allibone and her friends and supped at the Vicarage. Mr. Tildesley (Thomas the diarist), whose grandfather Sir Thomas was killed at Wigan, sent me half a fat buck; Mr. Molyneux, Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. Townley, Sir William Gerard, Mr. Poole, Mr. Labourne, etc., visited me.

Mr. Gooden died at Aldcliffe, Dec. 29, 1694.

¹Samuel Eyre was the son of Robert Eyre of Salisbury, and became a judge of the King's Bench on February 22, 1694. Four years later he was seized with sudden illness upon finishing the circuit at Lancaster, where he died on September 12th, 1698. His body was subsequently removed to the family vault in St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury.

Turn to the North; behind the Pulpit rests
Sculptured against the wall, a marble bust,
The image of a Judge, with eye serene
Though closed, as Art is used to draw the dead;
Those placid lips, and looks composed and grave;
How well they show the genius of the Bench;
Still seems the virtuous lawyer to preside
Over his Court in conscious dignity,
And so, when solemn music pealed along
Those stately aisles, and eyes were turned to heaven,
And every sound re-echoed in the heart
Angelic minstrelsy, in childhood's prime,
When thinking little what devotion meant,
To me that Judge seemed present as in life:
But far from earthly courts he's snatched away,
To face the dread tribunal in the skies;
No more for him the trumpeters shall sound
On earth,—th' Archangel's trump shall sound from heaven.

Lancaster, A poem

by Richard Hatherorthwaite.

In Feby. 1699	Out of fifteen entries five were prisoners.
In March „	Two out of eleven entries were prisoners.
1700	“ There was not one Burial in the months of November and February this year.”
1701 April 6	Augustine Greenwood of Lancr.
1705 March 28	John Denton Undergaoler of Lancaster Castle.
1708 July 25	John Hackin of Ribchester a prisoner.
1712 Feb. 22	Tho. Medcalfe Alderman.
„ Aug. 24	Tho. Foster Esquire. ¹
1713 Feb. 9	James Fenton D.D. Vicar of Lancaster.
1715 Dec. 19	William Selby a Rebel Prisoner.

After the rising of 1715 the castle served as a prison for a large number of Jacobite prisoners. Those who were buried at Lancaster between January and July, 1716, appear in the registers as follow :—

Farquarson Smith of Dunlichlie Com Inverness	A Rebel.
Lachlan McPherson	„ „ „ „
Thomas Smith	A Rebel Prisoner.
John Gordon of Colstone, Aberdeen.	
Angus McIntosh, Dellerish, Inverness.	
John McGillivray, Dunlichie	„
Farquar McGillivray	„ „
Fynlay McIntyr, Laken	„

¹ William Stout in his Autobiography states that “ Thomas Foster who had no children had lately purchased Beaumont Hall Estate at John Foster’s death, his estate and effects were in perplexed circumstances, which so discomposed his widow who had been used to live great that she was never after capable of management and had many children to provide for. Their aforesaid Uncle (of Beaumont Hall) took their eldest son Thomas and made him his heir, most of the others died young.”

Thomas Foster married Margaret Townsend, but as mentioned by Stout there was no issue of the marriage. The estate passed under Thomas’ will to his nephew and sole executor Thomas, the son of John Foster. This Thomas Foster married Anne Buckley, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who assumed the name of Buckley.

John Grimshaw		A Prisoner.
John McDonald, Moy	Inverness.	
Andrew Smith, Doore	"	
John Fenwick		A Rebel Prisoner.
Thomas Farneth		A Prisoner.
Evan McIntosh, Moy	"	
Matthew Jenkinson		A Rebel Prisoner.
John Fisher		"
George Turner		"
David Peterson		"
Alexander McQueen, Moy	"	
Farquard Gillivray, Dallarshie	"	
William Morris		Rebel Prisoner.
William McPherson, Alvie	"	
Thomas McPherson, Dellerish	"	

1716—

John Kinady, Dowly, Perth.
 Evan McDonald, Dowly "
 John McQueen, Pettie, Inverness.

Many of these were victims of gaol fever, and William Stout in his autobiography records that "after the rebellion at Preston was suppressed, about 400 of them were brought to Lancaster Castle, and a regiment of dragoons quartered in the town to guard them. The King allowed them each 4*d.* a day for maintenance, viz.: 2*d.* in bread, 1*d.* in cheese, and 1*d.* in small beer; and they laid in straw in the stables, most of them, and in a month's time about 100 of them were conveyed to Liverpool to be tried, where they were convicted, and near forty of them hanged at Manchester, Liverpool, Wigan, Preston, Garsting, and Lancaster; and about 200 of them continued a year, and about fifty of them died, and the rest were transported to America; except the lords and gentlemen who were had to London and there convicted, and their estates forfeited. Whilst they were here I was employed to buy cheese for them, about two or three cwt. a week, of about 12*s.* or 14*s.* a cwt. Besides the King's allowance they had supplies privately from the papists and disaffected, so as to live very plentifully. This year provisions were plenty and cheap, as also corn and hay, and although a regiment of dragoons was quartered here all the winter, hay was as cheap at the spring as at the fall. And although it was hard upon innkeepers, it was a profit to the country, and it was computed that the dragoons and prisoners maintained this year amounted to at least £3,000."

Donald McIntosh, Dellarsie, Inverness.	A Rebel Prisoner.		
Donald McIntosh, Dunlechitie "	"	"	"
Donald McGregor, Bouhudor, Perth.	"	"	"
Donald McIntosh, Dellersie, Inverness.	"	"	"
Donald Read, " "	"	"	"
John Robertson, Loggie Rate, Perth.	"	"	"
John McGregor, Moy, Inverness.	"	"	"
Alexander Smith, Doelighy, Inverness.	"	"	"
John Robertson, Loggie Rate, Perth.	"	"	"
Ludovicus McPhaill, Alvy, Inverness.	"	"	"
William McDonald, Moye, "	"	"	"
Alexander Smith, Moy, "	"	"	"
John McDonald, Bleare, Perth.	"	"	"
Donald McGillivray, Dunlechatie, Inverness.	"	"	"
Donald Clerk, Dors, Inverness.	"	"	"
Alexander Robertson, Alvy,	"	"	"
James Smith, Alvy, Inverness.	"	"	"

Out of the entries :—

In January, 1715—numbering 16—8 were Jacobite prisoners.

February "	"	13—8 "	"	"	"
March "	"	27—14 "	"	"	"
April "	"	16—9 "	"	"	"
May "	"	16—7 "	"	"	"
1716 June 8	James son of James Fenton L.L.B. Vicar of Lancaster.				
" July 10	William Heysham Esq. Member of Parliament for the Town of Lancaster.				
1718 Sept. 4	Edmund Hornby Esq. of Poulton in ye Field.				
" October 24	Richard Willson, Town's Clark, Lancr.				
1719 July 24	John Smith, Parish Clark of Lancaster.				
1720 Sept. 9	John Buckmaster, Cornet in Col. Carr's Dragoons.				
" Oct. 2	Christ. Hewett Quarter Master in Carr's Dragoons.				

1720 Nov. 16.	Francis son of Richd. Dobbs a Dragoon.
1721 Oct. 10	Geo. son of Tho. Washington of Lancr.
" " 31	Willm. Hamilton of Carpenter's Dragoons.
1723 May 18	Dorothy Relict of Edmund Hornby Esq. late of Poulton.
1725 March 1	Francis Goodenike of Lancr. Esq.
1726 July 22	Eliz. dr. of John Roper of Lancr.
" Jan. 8	Tho. son of Robt. Winder Esq. Mayor of Lancr.
1728 Jan. 27	Matthew son of Laurence Washington of Lancaster.
1729 June 3	Wm. Birdsworth of Lancr. gent,
" " 15	Roger Nowel son of Alex. Sherson of Lancr. gent.
1729 Aug. 17	Henry Copland of Aldcliffe senr.
1730 July 21	Wm. Buckley of Lancr. Esq.
1732 October 8	John Coward Alderman of Lancr.
1738 January 5	Elizabeth wife of James Fenton L.L.B. Vicar of Lancaster.
" " 12	Robert Pennington of Lancr. Esq.
1740 March 18	Mary dr. of Richd. Atkinson Curate of Lancr.
1743 Sept. 16	Edmund Gibson of Lancr. Esq.
" Decr. 15	Jane dr. of James Fenton L.L.B. Vicar of Lancr.
1745 Novr. 11	Tho. son of Richd. Atkinson Curate of Lancr.
" January 11	Ralph Buck a Soldier.
" " 28	Silvester Fitz Patrick son of Silvester Fitz Patrick a soldier.

Of entries in 1745-6:—

January	of 11	in number 1	is a soldier.
Feby.	" 12	" 2	are prisoners.
March	" 28	" 10	are soldiers.
April	" 32	" 4	are soldiers.

1745-6 March 20	Edmund Cole Esq.
" "	Henry Read of Pendle Forest.
1746 May 10	Henry son of Henry Bracken of Lancr. ¹
1747 May 29	Jane wife of Richd. Atkinson Curate of Lancr.
" Sept. 16	John Cawthorne of Lancr. Esq.

Here beginneth the Register of those Marriages that were Registered by John Horsfall who enter'd Parish Clark May 1691.

1691 May 3	Jno. Warriner and Anne Rowlandson both of this parish.
1695 Feb. 24	Leonard Stout of Boulton parish and Mary Singleton of Lancr. parish.
1701 July 29	Reginald Rimington of Melling parish and Jennet Stirzaker of Lancaster parish.
1708 July 9	John Baldwin of Barrowford a Prisoner and Mary Ellis of Little Marsden.
" March 5	Mr. Beardsworth of Garstang and Margt. Brackan of Lancaster.
1709 June 11	Wm. Heysham of Lancr. and Dorothy Postlethwaite of Skirton.
1711 June 1	Charles Loate Cler. and Isabell Lodge both of Lowther.

¹Owing to the part he had taken on the occasion of the visit of Prince Charles Edward to Lancaster in 1745, Henry Bracken the father was, on the 22nd January, 1746, thrown into the castle, "which at that time contained a number of rebel prisoners sent thither from Carlisle, and among whom there raged a most dangerous fever which had also communicated itself to the town, and of which some died almost every day . . . besides the interruption it formed to the Doctor's business, the vexation of mind it produced, and the constant danger his own life was long in from infection, it was the occasion of his losing his only son a fine youth of about twenty-one years of age, who from his frequent visits to his father fatally caught the contagion. Like assiduities were also fatal to one of his servants and many others whom circumstances compelled to enter those dangerous abodes * * * The loss of his son so much affected his spirits that he perhaps never after thoroughly regained his former vivacity." (Stout).

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1711 Sept. 8 | Tho. Holme Cler. and Judith Medcalfe both of Lancr. ¹ |
| 1716 Jan. 13 | Thomas Washington and Jane Gurnell both of Lancr. |
| 1717 July 22 | James Fenton Curate of Caton and Rebekah Kilner of Lindal. |
| 1719 January 30 | Henry Bracken and Ann Hopkins both of Lancr. ² |
| 1721 February 27 | Isaac Le Tousey Clerk of Kendall ³ and Mrs. Anne Lambert of Lancr. |
| 1740 Septr. 6 | John Brockbank of Lancr. and Ellen Procter of Scotforth. |
| 1748 Novr. 5 | James Fenton Esq. and Eliz. Cawthorne both of Lancr. ⁴ |

Book III. contains :—

Baptisms Mar. 28 1749 to Mar. 31 1786.

Burials Mar. 27 1749 to Mar. 31 1786.

Marriages Mar. 27 1749 to Mar. 23 1754.

Also St. John's Baptisms and Burials, 1755-86.

Marriages are in separate books after this.

The Book is headed :—

The Register of the Parish Church of Lancaster of which James Fenton LL.D. is at present Vicar.

¹ Thomas Holme was Curate of Lancaster in 1704; Head Master of Lancaster School from 1708 to 1725; Rector of Claughton, 1712; Chaplain of Lancaster Castle, 1718; died 1740.

² Henry Bracken was twice Mayor of Lancaster, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the town in his day. His wife was the daughter of Christopher Hopkins, stationer and bookseller, and he occupied a house on the north side of Church Street, two doors above the Horse and Farrier Inn. He practised as a surgeon, and dined with Prince Charles Edward when he passed through Lancaster in 1745. He died in a house two doors above the house in which he was born, and in which he had lived for so many years.

³ Mr. le Tousey was born in 1698 at Kendal, and at the time of his death was Vicar of Thornton in Yorkshire.

⁴Father and mother of John Fenton Cawthorne, M.P. for Lancaster for seventeen years between 1806 and 1831. James Fenton was Recorder of Lancaster for many years.

BAPTISMS.

1750 Dec. 28	Margt. dr. of Robert Parrin of Lancaster.
1751 Dec. 28	James son of James Fenton of Lancr. Esq. born ye 23 of Decr.
1752 March 29	George son of Thomas Washington of Lancaster.
" June 15	Betty dr. of Hartewick Griepincarl of Lancaster.
1753 Jan. 5	John son of James Fenton of Lancaster Esq. born the same day.
1754 July 28	Jane dr. of Archelaus Chapman of Lancr.
1755 Sept. 4	James son of James Fenton of Lancr. Esq.
1757 May 25	Willm. son of James Fenton of Lancr. Esq.
" June 12	Alexander son of Alexander Worswick of Lancaster. ¹
(Several adult negroes baptized between 1757 and 1769).	
1759 January 3	Thos. John a Negro.
" " 27	Wm. York a negroe.
" April 18	Thos. son of Franc. Lee Clerk of Lancr. born 24 March.
1761 March 9	John son of Francis Lee Clerk of Lancr. ²
1762 Feb. 23	Willm. son of Alex. Worswick Lancr.
" " 28	Titus son of Christophilus Hasmenought Heaton.
1764 Aug. 26	Richd. son of Alex. Worswick.
1769 July 22	George son of Geo. Washington Lancr.
1770 Aug. 4	Richd. son of Thos. Hind Esq. Born July 10, 1770.

¹ Alexander Worswick, whose baptism is here recorded was a banker and married Miss Greaves, the daughter of Thomas Greaves, banker, of Preston, a partner in the banking firm of Atherton, Greaves and Dennison. He died at Leighton Hall on the 29th July, 1814, aged 50. The banking firm of Messrs. Worswick suspended payment in February, 1822.

² Francis Lee was curate of Wyresdale from 1769 to 1790. His son Francis Lee baptized in 1766, became his father's curate in 1789.

- 1772 Nov. 15 Wm. son of John Langshaw Organist born
Aug. 5th 1772.
- 1773 Jan. 13 Dean son of Adam and Ellin Walker
Philosophical Lecturer Lancr.
- " " 20 William son of Thomas Hinde Merchant.
- 1774 January 24 James son of Wm. Langshaw Organist
Born December ye 9 1773 Skerton.
- " March 5 Benjamin Heuton a black man.
- " Sept. 15 Thomas son of Thomas Shepherd Town
Clerk.
- 1775 May 3 Christopher son of Christopher Clark.
- " July 20 Maria daughter of Henry King Comedian.
- " Sept. 3 Thomas Walling son of Richard Salisbury
Merchant.
- " " 24 Joseph and Benjamin sons of John Lang-
shaw Organist Skerton.
- " Oct. 10 John son of Peter Hargreaves Sergeant in
the Sixty Seventh Regt. of foot.
- 1776 Aug. 17 John born 21 day of April 1760.
Betty " 21 " March 1762.
James " 12 " Oct. 1764.
Diana " 29 " Aug. 1767.
Ellen " 29 " Aug. 1770.
Ann " 26 " May 1773.
Martha " 2 " June 1776.
The above seven children are sons and
daughters of Thomas Woods and
Margarett Woods of Quarmore.
- 1777 Oct. 21 William son of William and Susannah
Dawson of the first Regiment of
Dragoon Guards now at Lancr.
- 1778 April 2 Frances Elizabeth Johnson a black woman
servant to Mr. John Satterthwaite an
adult aged 27 years.
- 1780 March 25 Abram Rawlinson Junr. Esqr. an Adult

formerly one of the people called
Quakers.

1780 Oct. 16	John son of George Brockbank Sail maker.
1781 Oct. 14	John son of John and Ellen Addinson, the first child baptized in the new Xting Seat.

BURIALS.

1753 Sept. 13	William Stratford LLD. of Lancaster. ¹
1762 June 24	Nicholas Atkinson Sergt. Lancr.
1763 April 13	John Calvert Writing Master Skerton.
1767 Jan. 27	James Fenton LLD. Vicar of Lancaster. ²

¹ See Inscription in the Church. A painting of his Arms hangs on the north side of St. John's Church in Lancaster.

² The Rev. James Fenton was Vicar of Lancaster from 1714 until his death in 1767. The Rev. James Fenton's father, James Fenton, D.D., was also Vicar of Lancaster from 1684 until his death in 1714. James Fenton baptized in 1716 was Recorder of Lancaster from 1758 to 1791, and was High Sheriff of the County in 1751. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cawthorne, and their son, John Fenton, assumed the surname of Cawthorne. James Fenton the Recorder laid the first stone of the Skerton Bridge over the Lune in July, 1783; he died in Lancaster, Nov. 14, 1791.



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